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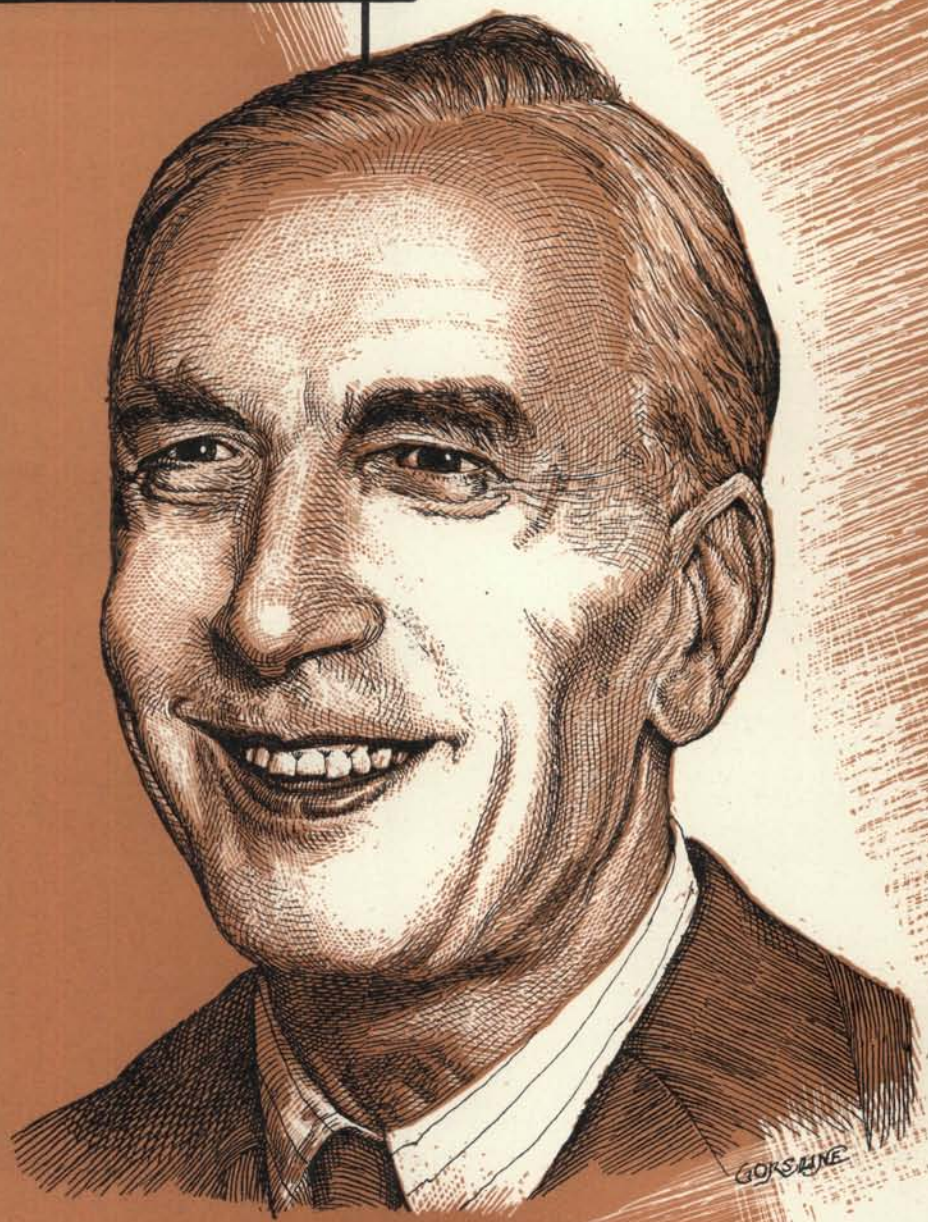

Arnold J. Toynbee, author of "The World and the West."
(See page 28)

The Fruits of Philanthropy

By WALTER P. PAEPCKE

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Good News

▶ The Indian National Library in Calcutta, largest in India, recently reopened in a new building. Established more than a century ago it became a National Library shortly after India attained independence. In more spacious quarters it will continue to serve as a library of reference and circulation, open to all persons without distinction.

▶ British cathedrals and churches and Cambridge and Oxford Universities have pledged gifts of books to help stock Monte Cassino Abbey's rebuilt library. The original Italian library was almost completely destroyed during wartime and the British gifts are being made in answer to the abbey's worldwide plea for help in replacing lost treasures.

▶ Dr. K. K. Chen, professor of pharmacology at Indiana University has just reported to his colleagues a new technique that has saved forty-seven of forty-eight victims of cyanide poisoning. The technique employs injections of sodium nitrate and sodium phiosulphate. Dr. Chen reported that one of the victims, pronounced dead, had been revived with the new antidote.

▶ Two industrial firms in the Army's St. Louis Ordnance District have voluntarily refunded to the Army nearly one and a half million dollars on defense contracts.

▶ 50,000 new books will soon reach Korea to replace libraries destroyed during the war, the U. N. Korean Reconstruction Agency has announced. Textbooks and reference volumes covering virtually every subject from art to zoology will be shipped to seven colleges and universities. The book-replacement program was undertaken to meet the needs of educational institutions that lost on an average of 80 per cent of their school supplies and equipment. UNKRA is not only restoring libraries but supplying laboratory equipment, planning new classrooms and the establishment of a merchant marine school.

▶ In Lillehammer, Norway, girls at the Technical High School are being thoroughly equipped for marriage by taking an "odd-job course." They are being taught to use hammers, screwdrivers, wrenches, and paintbrushes to do small repairs usually left to the "indispensable" male. "Many of our girls will marry men who are either too busy, too occupied, too clumsy, or just plain lazy to do household repairs," the school principal said.

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ECONOMIC SOLILOQUIES

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE

MAN'S CASTLE has been undergoing rapid evolution in recent years. The Old Homestead has suddenly shrunk from a three-story labyrinth of halls and compartments to a functional one-room igloo resembling a space ship that has been converted into a drive-in hamburger stand. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright (one of our local boys), has finally been vindicated.

What the automobile started, television is in process of finishing. Gone is the dining room, gone the parlor (and good riddance), gone the bedrooms, gone everything but the bathroom and the general assembly. Families no longer occupy different rooms but different "areas", viz., the eating area, sleeping area, etc. Milady's boudoir consists solely of a dressing table which also serves as a planter box and hide-a-bed.

THE BATH is the only area with a door that closes — but we have the uneasy feeling that this relic of Victorianism will not long survive. Picture windows have grown until they encompass the entire side of the house. If facing a playground or boulevard, so much the better. You will never be lonesome, nor have any secrets from the neighbors. Ingress to your contemporary goldfish bowl is via the garage, if any, or the carport. The front entrance is gone where the woodbine twineth, or is overgrown therewith.

The biggest problem, of course, is to determine when you are indoors and when you are outdoors. Most of the shrubs and flowers are now planted inside, whereas the kitchen and dining equipment is installed outside. This is somewhat confusing to the birds and the bees, although it simplifies matters for the flies and ants.

HOME LIFE now resembles a perpetual camping trip or a Roman banquet. We cook on charcoal pits, eat on side tables and recline on all-purpose efficiency lounges that play records, make ice cubes and give diathermic treatments. The only reminder of what used to be is the king size mortgage that hovers expectantly over the television antenna and all that lies beneath.

★ ★ ★ ★

THE FOREGOING is an "editorial" from the monthly business bulletin of the largest bank in the Rocky Mountain States — Arizona's Valley National Bank. The dissertations of H. A. Leggett, the bank's economist, have become nationally famous in financial circles. If you would like to be placed on his mailing list, gratis, write **VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, DRAWER 71, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.**

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TRADE Winds

THE LITERARY SCENE

EDITOR'S NOTE: *For this issue Bennett Cerf's podium as conductor of* TRADE WINDS *is taken over by Fon W. Boardman, Jr., advertising and publicity manager of the Oxford University Press.*

● ● For the first time in history an American university will stage an all-day affair to honor the retiring director of its press. The university is Minnesota and the director is the universally loved and admired Mrs. Margaret Harding, who joined the Press when it was founded in 1927 and has been its first and only director. The date is May 11 and there will be a conference on publishing problems, especially as they concern scholars. Main speaker at a dinner will be Morris Ernst.

● ● Swarthmore College, Reed College, and the University of Chicago have produced more promising young male scholars in academic life in recent years than any other schools. That's what the authors of "The Younger American Scholar" (Chicago) found. Next in order come Oberlin, Haverford, Cal Tech, Carleton, Princeton, Antioch, and Harvard. Of the fifty schools rating highest, only three play what might be called "big time" football.

● ● In the Midwest, Iowa State College Press has found a practical use for a sales manager. When one more photograph was needed for "Fitting and Showing Dairy Cattle," Merritt Bailey dropped his expense account and picked up his camera. To his sorrow, the picture needed was "how to tie up an unruly bull" and the "model" had gored a man within the month. Bailey snapped the bull twice. His hand shook the first time, but he made it on the second try.

● ● Although a major project at Indiana University Press is the launching of a series of books of poetry, everything has not been peaceful. Within a week, director Bernard Perry received a letter from an author commenting, "I am a little startled by your statement that you have eight employees. What in hell do they do?"; and had a midnight phone call from an indignant author who wanted to punch his nose (if Perry would make the trip to Indianapolis) because none of his stuff was in the anthology "Hoosier Caravan."

● ● R. K. Narayan's books have been published in all English-speaking countries except the United States. This spring Michigan State College Press will be the first American publisher to issue one of Narayan's novels. It is "The Financial Expert" and will have an introduction by Graham Greene. Sounds good, except for one point: the main character first becomes rich and powerful as the publisher of a novel.

● ● When the University of Wisconsin Press published "Computing Manual," they thought it appropriate to print a circular on an IBM punch card. To make it more authentic, they punched some holes in the card. As orders came back, Wisconsin could tell that many of the recipients had put the cards through a decoding machine to find out that the holes spelled "order now." One of the cards came back with more holes punched in it. Wisconsin shipped the book and got back a letter pointing out that if they had put the card through the machine they would have discovered that the new punches read: "I don't want your damn book."

● ● The University of Michigan Press has issued the first two fascicles of the "Middle English Dictionary," a project which started over twenty years ago and is now on its third editor. This tremendous scholarly undertaking will run to 8,000 pages when it is finished.

● ● Farther out West: Stanford University Press is a little dubious of Eastern learning as the result of an

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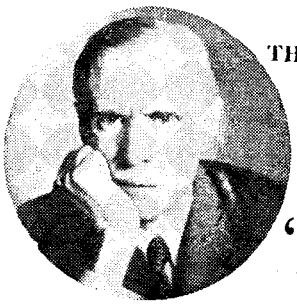

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Edited by HARRY E. MAULE and MELVILLE H. CANE

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order from an Atlantic seaboard university for "André Malraux and the Grand Canyon Country." They published two books called "André Malraux and the Tragic Imagination" and "Grand Canyon Country: An Illustrated Guide."

● ● Still farther west, the University of Hawaii is not sure statehood is a good idea. A mainland firm was to produce the binding for an art book, "Ke Anuenue," and the design was somewhat geometric, yet with primitive, free-hand effect to the lines. The mainland binder carefully straightened out every line in the design.

● ● As usual, vigor and violence mark the products of the presses of the Southwest. Southern Methodist's "The Typical Texan" got involved in the same kind of verbal shooting as Edna Ferber's "Giant," and ten years after the first edition of "Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest," the second is twice as big.

● ● New Mexico has a bibliography of things about Billy the Kid that runs to 186 pages, and is also issuing "Toughest of 'Em All." One of the Western characters in this is a lawyer who once shot a whole jury right out of the box. He was trying to get his murder-indicted client acquitted.

● ● Oklahoma's contributions this spring are in line with traditions too: "Hell on Horses and Women" and "Tornadoes of the United States." Only the University of Texas Press itself is relatively peaceful. They're more interested in "The Tidelands Oil Controversy."

● ● Up in the North and East, things are quieter, although the Johns Hopkins Press was surprised by an order that indicated they had a book by President Eisenhower. Turned out that in their catalogue the author entry read: "Ike, Nobutaka."

● ● One of the stories about Thomas Wolfe in his Washington Square days being told around New York University concerns a girl student of Wolfe and her mama who went to the Hotel Albert, where the young instructor lived, to try with combined tears to get him to raise daughter's D-grade. The management, faced by two weeping ladies in the lobby, put the obvious interpretation on their visit, and Wolfe's explanation had to be more copious than the ladies' tears.

● ● Columbia's big reference work of the year is the new edition of "Granger's Index to Poetry," which runs to 1,919 pages. In it you can

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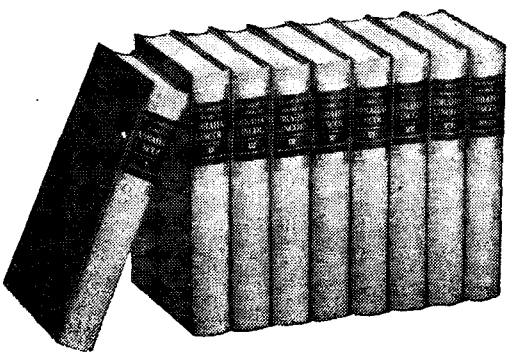
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Edited by ROY P. BASLER

Assisted by MARION B. PRATT and LLOYD A. DUNLAP



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NOTES *from* CALIFORNIA

To publish a book is an act of faith. And one article of our faith as a university publisher is that, over the long haul, the best books are the best investment. A poor book or one that is merely topical dies quickly, but a book of solid worth maintains its value and even grows with the years.

All of us who read the manuscript of Brewster Ghiselin's **The Creative Process** judged it an excellent book that would not sell enough to pay its way. It is an anthology, thoughtfully put together, in which scientists, writers, and artists describe their own creative activities. The role of the subconscious mind, for mathematician as well as for poet, is startlingly great. Poincaré, Einstein, Mozart, Kuniyoshi, Henry Moore, Mary Wigman, Yeats, and many others are included. The book was published one year ago and is not inexpensive ($6.50). The proof of its quality, and of the appeal that true quality has, is that we shall soon have to reprint.

Several years ago we brought out Henry Schaeffer-Simmern's **The Unfolding of Artistic Activity: Its Basis, Processes, and Implications** ($5.00). The experiments of Professor Schaeffer-Simmern, performed to show the natural unfolding of the creative abilities that are inherent in all men, including businessmen and others not devoted to the arts, point to a new and promising doctrine of art education. The book was costly to produce and did not find a ready market, but the sale has grown gradually over the years. A second printing was made and the steady sale continued—bringing to the publisher the return of his investment and a happy sense of accomplishment.

And finally we have one small book whose price is right—it costs nothing. It is entitled **Publisher to Author: Suggestions on Manuscript and Proof together with a Note on the University of California Press,** and is free to those who request it. It is intended to help our authors—and all others who are interested—to prepare better manuscripts. And we have added a description of our organization and methods as well as a statement of our purpose as a scholarly publishing house.

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find the title and first line of every poem that has appeared in any one of 577 anthologies issued in the past half century. It takes twenty-three pages just to list the anthologies. And fifty-eight double column pages to list the first lines and titles that begin with "I." But only eight pages for those beginning "you." One of the first lines of an alleged poem is "The orthopedic elephants at the beginning will constantly turn into apples."

● ● Bill Miller of Syracuse University Press claims this happened when a student took his dog to class regularly. One day the professor was even better than usual and the class applauded. The dog sat up and clapped its paws. After class, the professor said to the student, "Surely, your dog doesn't understand what I say?" "Oh, yes," replied the student, "he enjoys your lectures, but when he tries to read your book he goes to sleep."

● ● Cambridge University Press promises that George Gamow, in "Mr. Tompkins Learns the Facts of Life," will explain why chlorophyll is sometimes purple instead of green, and why a bottle of Scotch has a special usefulness in an atomic attack.

● ● Harold J. Laski, in "Holmes-Laski Letters" (Harvard), on Henry James: "I read Henry James's letters and if ever God made a lame-cat James was the boy. Culture without perception, delicate to the verge of indelicacy, narrowly warm-hearted, clinging to the margin of life—it all sounds to me like high middle-class life described from the angle of a natural born valet."

● ● Gilbert Highet, a Scot who says that "the Scots verdict of 'Not Proven' means 'Not Guilty, but Don't Do It Again'," will have a volume of his popular radio commentaries published by Oxford as "People, Places, and Books." A staunch defender of the classics, he writes: "Someone once told me that Paul de Kruif was disdained by pure scientists because he had written successful books of what is called 'vulgarization.' If so, they are unwise. My own subject, the classics, was very nearly killed by specialists.

● ● Among the publishing activities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is the distribution, through the Book-of-the-Month Club, of those popular miniatures of great works of art. About fifty titles have been issued and about 5,000,000 albums sold. As one scholar at the Museum remarked, he didn't know much about art, but he knew what he licked.

—FON W. BOARDMAN, JR.

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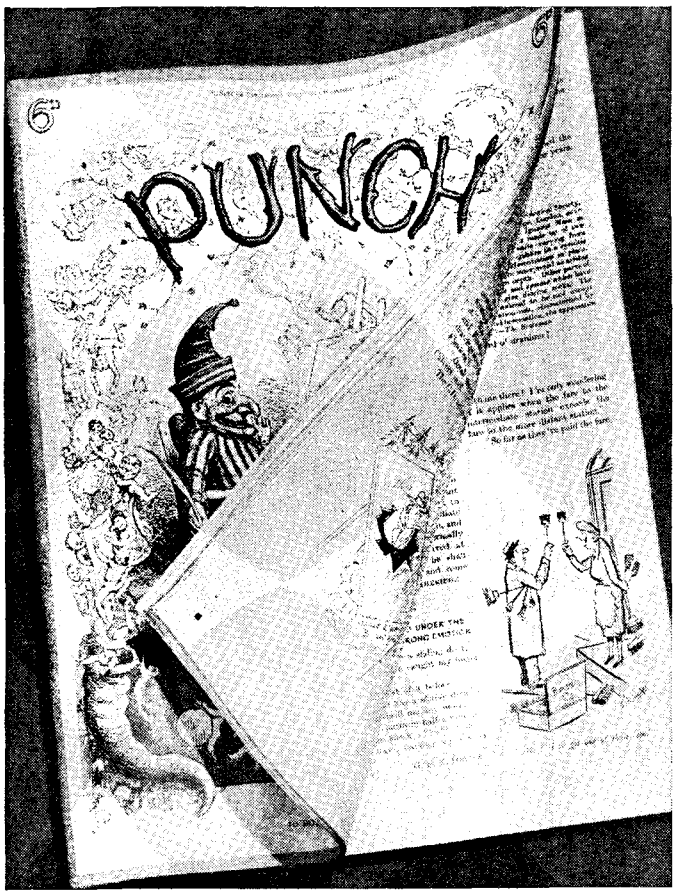

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"An institution is the lengthened shadow of a man"

[The following paragraphs are excerpted from *The Periodical*, Winter 1952-53. A limited number of copies are available upon request. If you wish to be placed on the mailing list to receive *The Periodical*, write the Librarian, Oxford University Press.]

The Publisher

SIR HUMPHREY MILFORD

Presciently the Delegates appointed Humphrey Milford Publisher to the University when Frowde died in 1913. Then thirty six, he quickly established himself, and for more than thirty years was one of the world's most enterprising and successful publishers, combining business acumen with scholarship, with a deep and never-flagging love of literature, and with that faculty of instinctive recognition of worthwhile books which is the indispensable sixth sense of a good publisher. Under Henry Frowde the London business of the Press had been predominantly concerned with the circulation of Bibles and Prayer Books. This service was continued and much expanded by Milford, who further developed the religious side by the production of new and important hymnals. His personal interest in literature was demonstrated in the growth of such reprint series as the Oxford Standard Authors—which came to include all the major English poets and a number of standard prose works—and The World's Classics which by the time of his retirement had passed its 500th volume and in its range was a monument to its publisher's catholicity of taste. If in his building up of this series any one example of Milford's enterprise may be thought to stand out from the rest, the restoration of Trollope to public favour merits special recognition.

The story of the foundation and subsequent flourishing of specialized departments – Medical, Music, Young People's Books – cannot be told in a few words, and no more can be said here than that in its own field each of these undertakings came to occupy a leading place in the publishing world during Milford's reign.

Branches established abroad – in New York, Bombay (with sub-branches in Calcutta and Madras), Toronto, Cape Town, and Melbourne – carried the publications of the Press throughout the world and also promoted a measure of autonomous publishing of educational and other works required to meet local needs. In India, for instance, publishing in the vernaculars became an important development. The latest extension of this work is represented by the building of a new branch of the Oxford University Press at Ibadan in Nigeria.

His professional and academic standing was acknowledged by his election as President of the Publishers Association from 1919 to 1921 and by the knighthood conferred upon him in 1936, three years after the completion of the great *Oxford English Dictionary*, the product of more than half a century's work by a devoted band of scholars.

The Man

The distinction attained and enjoyed by Humphrey Milford, the publisher, will not soon be equalled and is unlikely to be surpassed. But for those who knew him well the publisher is less in memory than the man. He could not be called other than 'a born publisher' yet the description is misleading if it is taken as implying that publishing was his whole life. He loved his job, but his mastery of it came from his never-failing sense of proportion and perspective. His life was not publishing but living, and in that lay the secret of his success as man, as publisher, as master, as friend.

To the end of his life he was a passionately devoted reader who took the whole of literature from Homer to Agatha Christie for his province. On his last visit to Amen House a few weeks before he died, he discussed with customary vigour Zola, Joyce Cary, and Anthony Powell. Though he wisely reserved judgement in regard to the fashionables of the moment, he was receptive to whatever in even the newest writers seemed to him good by the standards he upheld. Little went on in the present-day literary scene that he did not know about, but if he read extensively among the latest books he also re-read the old ones that had been long-time companions. Of the English poets Browning was his chief love and a Browning selection for The World's Classics is his last piece of published work. His attraction to Browning was natural, for he shared that poet's interest in many sorts of people; and, like the poet, he cherished men and women for their variousness and was unsurprised and undaunted by a world which he found sometimes appalling, always fascinating, and inexhaustibly absorbing. He will miss the world, but he will brighten eternity.

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UNIVERSITY PRESS ISSUE

This, *The Saturday Review*'s Eleventh University Press Issue, is published on the eve of the annual convention of the Association of American University Presses, meeting at New Orleans April 12 to 14.

As members of the university community, the presses are playing a singularly important role in shaping the future culture of the United States. For many of the ideas, much of the information, and a large part of the attitudes of the intelligent man in the street a generation hence are being developed on the campuses of American colleges and universities today.

For this issue *SR* has asked seven scholars in the humanities and social sciences to report on the investigation now going on and which the university presses will shortly be helping to make part of the layman's conscientiousness. (Scientific fields have been omitted from the survey because public support of science is comparatively lavish and many of the most important findings must remain state-guarded secrets.) Because of considerations of space none of the surveys attempts to cover its field exhaustively, but the examples given are in all cases representative and significant.

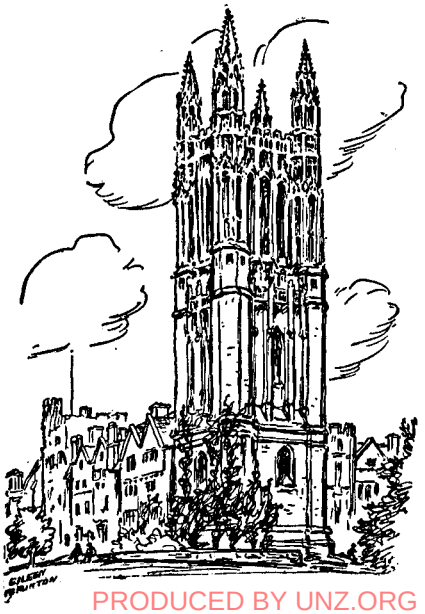
It goes without saying that if our colleges and universities are to continue their role as idea factories to the nation, the American public—and particularly American business—must continue and extend its support of higher learning. This plain fact is the theme of an article on this page by Walter P. Paepcke of the Container Corporation of America, and another essay on page 14 by Harlan Hatcher of the University of Michigan.

The Fruits of Philanthropy

WALTER P. PAEPCKE

I WAS told recently by a dean of a large educational institution that the professors, assistant professors, and instructors in his department had long since given up comparing themselves with the plasterer, because those manual laborers have long ago hopelessly outdistanced them. We know that a plasterer who is willing to work five days a week ten hours a day at $3.30 an hour earns $33 a day, or roughly, $8,500 a year. Compare that with the income of the average educator, who ofttimes works six days a week and fully as long hours per day.

Consequently, it is unthinkable to reduce the lamentably low compensations of the academic staff or to further decrease their number—most educational institutions are understaffed as it is. Isn't it strange that we are willing and conditioned by habit to pay substantial prices to the mechanics who take care of the repair of the washstand, radio, or automobile, but we are unwilling to pay an adequate compensation to the men and women who are to educate and make good citizens of our children?



In the past many educational institutions were supported by a few very wealthy individual donors. However today with the income tax as high as it is, great fortunes are not being built up. Those foundations which supported education in the past are perhaps still earning 5 per cent on their invested funds, but a $10,000,000 foundation, if it distributes $500,000 a year of income, finds that the recipients cannot do nearly as much with $500,000 today as they could have a generation ago. The purchasing power of the dollar has gone down too drastically. These institutions of learning, as well as the museums, libraries, and symphonies, must continue, and will continue. Our political friends will see to that. When the municipal, state, or Federal Government takes on the whole burden of supporting educational institutions, we as citizens and we as members of business organizations will no longer be able to select the philanthropy.

Our present generation is sending more young men and women to college than was the case when we were of college age. This is another way of saying that we who attended college think we got something out of it and therefore we want our children to have the same advantages. Many fathers and mothers who did not go to college feel they missed something, and they do not want their children to suffer the same deprivation. Yet our universities lost money on us when we went to college; they lose money on our children who go to college today.

The outstanding contributions of scientific and technological research to the health, wealth, and security of our country are too well known to require much comment. Throughout the breadth of our country trained

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men and women in universities, and, of course, university trained men and women in the laboratories have made startling discoveries in the fields of the natural sciences, the medical and biological sciences, and in the so-called social sciences. The preeminence and strength of the United States of America in the world today is largely due to the accomplishments in these three fields by human beings highly trained in our universities.

Finally, our democracy is a relatively young experiment in freedom, in government by the people themselves. We, as individuals, are happier living as we do in a democracy; our business and professional men and women thrive better in the free air of democracy than they would in some type of totalitarian, socialistic, or Communistic environment. For the continuance of our democratic form of government, it is essential that we have an educated, enlightened, and responsible citizenry.

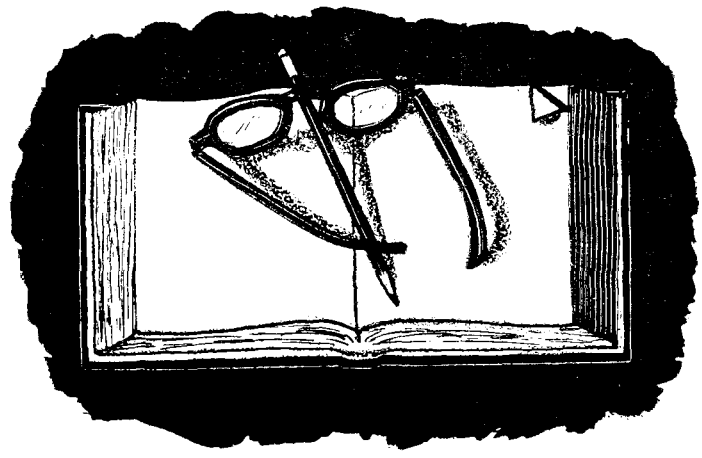
The alternative to Government support of all our institutions of learning is individual and corporate support. We all know that an individual can make contributions up to 15 per cent of his income and they will be tax deductible. It is estimated that at the present time individuals are contributing about 3 per cent to 4 per cent of their income, or slightly more than one-fifth of what they could do and still have it tax deductible.

Those individuals desiring personal fame, even immortality, might bear in mind the case of one Gaius Cilinius Maecenas. This wealthy Roman realized that the arts seldom bring those that practise them an adequate income; he decided to give some of his fortune to the support of literary "dark horses." Two of these, who were farm boys, gained such great fame in the field of literature that their patron's name became a symbol for such giving; they were Quintus Horatius Flaccus and Publius Virgilius Maro.

Corporations in 1951 had a combined income of approximately 45 billion dollars. Corporations are allowed to give 5 per cent. Thus corporate contributions could have been 2 billion 250 million dollars. But they were less than 1 per cent of pre-tax income, or again about one-fifth of what the law allows. If every company contributed its full share, namely 5 per cent, what would those 2 billion 250 million dollars do for the symphonies, art museums, libraries, and other philanthropic institutions, hospitals, clinics, etc., throughout the nation?

Heads of companies who are not essentially gift-minded hide behind

(*Continued on page 66*)



Colleges for Citizens

HARLAN HATCHER

THE demands upon American colleges and universities during the last six or seven years have been almost overwhelmingly heavy. More boys and girls have wanted to go to college. Economic abundance and the G.I. Bill have made it possible for more of them to do so. The country has needed more trained people than ever before. Its very safety and survival depends upon them. Enrolments nearly doubled, and approximately 2.4 million students jammed institutions of higher learning from 1947 to 1950.

This deluge came upon the institutions before they could prepare properly for it. They were caught short in faculty, classrooms, laboratories, equipment, and housing—after the rigors of the Depression and the war, too little and too late. And rising costs cut deeply into the already too slim budgets.

A glance at the birthrate chart shows that, after a brief drop in the early 1950's, this postwar bulge will become the new fixed base. And, since a larger percentage of high-school graduates are going on to college, we must expect even higher enrolments in the immediate future.

What are the institutions to do about their present desperate plight, and how are they to get ready for the future demands that are already nearing the campuses? The expected breathing space to repair and enlarge the facilities and restore standards has not and will not be granted to them, and costs have continued to soar.

Administrative officers moved quickly to map out the scope of the problem and to find some means to solve it. The Rockefeller Foundation came to their aid, and the Carnegie Corporation added its support. Together they made a generous grant to the Association of American Universities for the creation of a "Commission on Financing Higher Education."

Three important volumes,* lately published, are reports of the Commission. They are of high significance for the general public as well as for the responsible administrators.

THE Commission saw at once, or knew beforehand, that "a major reason why institutions of higher education have experienced difficulty in obtaining funds they need from state legislatures and private benefactors has been the widespread ignorance of what higher education is, how it developed, and what it tries to do." This lack of knowledge is shared alike by college graduates and those who never went to college. In order to relieve this ignorance, the Commission asked Professor Richard Hofstadter to set forth the development, and Professor C. DeWitt Hardy the great scope, of higher education in the United States.

**THE DEVELOPMENT AND SCOPE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Richard Hofstadter and C. DeWitt Hardy. New York: Columbia University Press. 254 pp. $3.*

NATURE AND NEEDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Report of the Commission on Financing Higher Education. New York: Columbia University Press. 191 pp. $3.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By John D. Millett. New York: Columbia University Press. 503 pp. $5.

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Within the space of 240 pages they have done an excellent job of tracing the rise and outlining the spread of American colleges and universities from the reverent hopes of the founders of Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale to the broad responsibilities of our great modern universities.

IT may be startling to the unhistorically minded to be told that our colleges changed very little from 1636 to about 1870, and that our American universities, as universities, and as we now know them, had not really taken shape much before 1910. They were a response, the authors point out, to the almost revolutionary growth of the nation—the final settlement of the West, the rise and diversification of industry, the amassing of great fortunes (many of which went to the support of colleges), and the acceleration of science and technology.

Opportunities for trained men and women now became boundless, and further developments were dependent upon this training. The traditional college preserved and transmitted knowledge. To this function was added the requirements of research, and ever more elaborate and precise training for industry, business, and the expanding professions.

The authors note that state universities took a leading role in advancing the concept of higher education, including the obligation of service to the people and a close linkage with government, without sacrifice of sound collegiate education. President Tappan of Michigan first expressed this ideal, and it was carried forward at Wisconsin and other institutions.

The modern university is the instrument for preserving, enlarging, and disseminating our ever-increasing body of knowledge. And one of the grave problems created by this bewildering diversity, of special interest to Dr. Hardy, is the formulation of a philosophy to give it order and meaning, and to find a curricular instrument for guiding the undergraduate student toward a solid and yet necessarily general understanding of its meaning and its scope. No fully satisfactory answer has yet been found.

Against the broader backdrop of this history and analysis, the Commission writes its essays on the Nature and Needs of Higher Education. The book is thoughtful and succinct. It views higher education as a privilege earned by talent and interest, not as a public right. College education differs in this respect from elementary and high school. The Commission is concerned with the fact that, although one-fifth of all American youth attend college (five times as many as in England, the next in rank) "we face the startling fact that in the top 25 per cent of all young people whom we would define as potentially good college material, only 40 per cent now go to college." We must encourage them and make it possible for them to go on with their education.

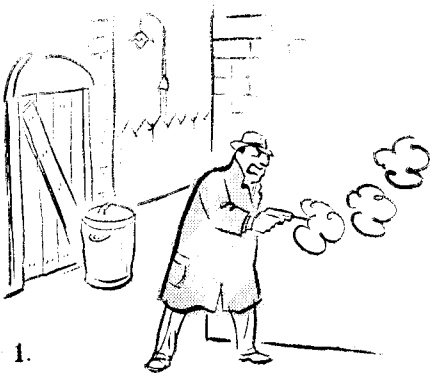
Much of the space of this short book deals with the economic problems and the sources of support of higher education. Its conclusions are buttressed by the massive 500 packed pages of "Financing Higher Education in the United States," the volume by John D. Millett, executive director of the Commission. Dr. Millett bores deeply into the cost factors in higher education, into the sources of support (student fees, endowment yields, annual giving programs, private benefactions, and government support at all levels) and the income needs of our institutions. He briefly resurveys the development of higher education in America, the nature of its student body and programs, and the complex organizational structure of our larger institutions. University presidents may be pleased to have the author say of them that "few persons in our society carry greater burdens." These burdens are clearly dealt with here, particularly those relating to research institutes, to finance, and to the knotty problem of cooperation with other institutions to avoid unnecessary duplications and effect economies.

It is a useful as well as monumental book. "Nature and Needs of Higher Education" draws heavily upon it and drives home some of its conclusions. It condemns outright any proposal to have the Federal Government provide support for the colleges. This would weaken the diversity and independence of the institutions, and "would in the end produce uniformity, mediocrity, and compliance. Verve, initiative, and originality would disappear. Institutions would act as Congress wills. This must not be."

What is the alternative? The Commission thinks it must be found in a variety of sources whose combined strength will meet the need: legislative appropriations, student fees, foundation and corporation and private gifts, and support by all other public-spirited groups willing to invest in this high-yield enterprise.

The final words of the Commission are worth pondering: the contributions of our colleges and universities "to the material success and moral quality of our society are beyond dispute. They have buttressed the basic freedom in which our society was conceived. They have defended the rights of the individual to which it was dedicated. They have underwritten the opportunities by which our free society has advanced. They have contributed magnificently to the growth and defense of our Republic. These things they have done. Their capacity to continue doing them is directly dependent upon the response of our society to their needs."

This response must be generous and prompt. Our colleges and universities are confronted with perils on their forward march



"Rat! . . . Squealer! . . . Double-crosser! . . . Communist!"

Harlan Hatcher is president of the University of Michigan.

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Report on Current Research

American History

C. VANN WOODWARD

C. Vann Woodward

LESS than seven years ago the historians, their apprentices, and their students were returning to the campus from the wars. Before they had left off wearing their G.I. discharge buttons, ceased referring to lunch as "chow," and stopped annoying older colleagues with military slang, they had raised the cry that history had to be "rewritten."

This was perfectly normal procedure and startled no one who knew anything about the historical guild and its habits. The demand for the rewriting of history is the standard rallying cry of those who are convinced they have something to say and are persuaded that the older generation has not said the last word. When it ceases to be heard in the universities it will be the sign that nothing of significance is going on in the history department.

Historians of the previous generation had rallied to the same slogan when they returned from service after World War I. Whether they remained under the sway of Wilsonian idealism or absorbed the fashionable pessimism of Spengler and Henry Adams, they were pretty generally determined to rewrite history. The new doctrine of relativism served as a handy lever for loosening the foundations of traditional interpretations and standard works. With a sense of emancipation and sometimes with a heady cocksureness, the relativists laid about them with devastating effect. Iconoclasts under the name of "debunkers" waded into the reputations of our national heroes, exposed respectable institutions, exploded myths, proved that wars were silly and diplomats were dolts, turned the war-guilt question upside down, and concluded that Americans had been duped by interventionists.

When they reopened their studies in 1946, historian veterans of the last war found on their desks a brand-new pronouncement by a committee sponsored by the Social Science Research Council entitled "Theory and Practice in Historical Study." At first it seemed to nail to cloistered doors the aggressive theses of a new protestantism. But on closer examination it looked more like the theory and practice of the previous generation. It was charged through and through with the old relativism somewhat refurbished.

At any rate, "Theory and Practice" served to touch off a debate that lasted for years. Each of the great historical Sanhedrins, national and regional, held conferences and symposiums on the nature, function, and methodology of history. The trade journals were full of forays and repartee, much of it sound and fury. The foundations pitched in with plush subventions for private conferences of historians at Brown, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and other universities—expenses paid and drinks on the house.

Someone evidently sold the foundations the idea that history was the sick man of Academe. Social scientists of the sister disciplines were called in to the conferences to administer first aid and prescribe therapy. At Brown the anthropologists explained the mysteries of "diaperology" and exhorted us to apply to New England towns the techniques they had applied to New Guinea tribes. At Pennsylvania we were told we had to adopt the lingo of sociologists or confess bankruptcy as "scientists." Statisticians assured us we had not learned the "quantification" of data and told us to read more opinion polls.

Confused by all this, the historians fell to quarrelling among themselves. There was a lot of table pounding between scientific historians and those of the literary persuasion, between relativists and objectivists, between "presentists" and what their opponents fortunately never thought of tagging "pastists."

After the dust had settled and a few inconclusive experiments were made, it became apparent that all the polemics was not going to produce a New History in any revolutionary sense. The great majority of historians, I think, quietly decided they were neither scientists nor literary artists but *historians—sui generis* and without apology. They might consider being companions of the social sciences, but never their handmaids. They would maintain a healthy concern with the present without losing their dedication to the reality of the past. They would read the anthropologists and sociologists but would continue to write the best English they could. And above all they would never invent a private language.

The historians do not deserve too much credit for these resolutions. History is the only one of the liberal arts that has to meet stiff competition from non-academic professionals. So long as a Bernard DeVoto and a Douglas Freeman are practising the craft there is no sense in trying to convince an informed public that academicians are masters of mysteries beyond the ken of the laity and require a language intelligible only to the erudite.

IF no New History movement has been taken up by the postwar generation, neither have any debunkers nor spectacular cynics appeared. Quite the contrary. As for the field of American history, to which I am confining my illustrations, the exhaustive, serious biographies of major figures that we have been so long exhorting each other to write have been rolling from the presses at a great rate since the war. Nearly all the Virginia Dynasty of Presidents have been so honored: Washington, Jefferson, Madison—some of them by several biographers. Three generations of the Adams tribe have been treated by significant

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studies—Henry alone by five since the war. There have been two biographies of Calhoun. The Lincoln industry has outstripped all previous production records. Among them are impressive and enduring works—and there is not a debunker in the lot.

Richard Hofstadter and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., have made provocative experiments toward the integration of political and intellectual history. But neither in political nor intellectual history has anything as momentous happened in the way of sweeping innovation as the publication in the late Twenties of the Beards's "Rise of American Civilization" and Vernon L. Parrington's "Main Currents in American Thought." Enormously productive as recent years have been, they have been short on basic innovation.

The enthusiasm and devotion ordinarily attracted to new schools of interpretation has been channeled since the war into the exploitation of neglected fields of history. Pioneered by Parrington, Merle Curti, and Ralph H. Gabriel, the new territory of intellectual, cultural, and social history has attracted a rush of settlers. More than one-fourth of American history dissertations in progress at present are being written on subjects in this general field. Reports from the territory indicate an amount of boundary disputes and quarrels over claim-jumping normal in frontier development, and there are conflicting claims of administrative jurisdiction between the history department and the literature department. The solution in many universities has been to set up departments or programs of American Civilization. Whether this is generally adopted or not, the reading public is likely to see more books on intellectual and cultural history in the next two decades than it has ever seen before.

Several fields of a more specialized character have been worked intensively during the past few years. Carl Wittke, Theodore C. Blegen, and Oscar Handlin have produced works on immigration that have lifted understanding of that subject to a new plane. Economic historians have divided into rival camps to investigate the annals of business enterprise and what they insist on calling "entrepreneurial" history. Several monumental histories of big business firms are now taking shape in historical workshops.

Military history, treated like a stepchild for a generation, has not only been restored to respectability but has acquired a popularity it has not enjoyed since our grandfather's day. Interests stimulated by military experience of the historians, or by lending

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European History

HANS KOHN

Hans Kohn

DURING this century American teachers of history and political science have exercised a great influence in the shaping of public opinion on national and world affairs. But they themselves have been subject to powerful currents of public opinion, to which, in a process of intricate interaction, they gave voice and the sanction of "social science."

Of greatest importance for America's welfare were the convictions widely accepted after World War I about the motivation of that conflict, about the issues involved, and about the Peace of Versailles. These found telling expression in many scholarly works and in the hearings before the Senate committee that investigated the munitions industry and the causes of the war under the chairmanship of Gerald P. Nye. Americans of the Twenties, psychologically unprepared for the coming of the war and fascinated by the newly opened archives, in their search for the "responsibility" for the war overestimated the importance of diplomatic documents. They believed that governments and peoples act by rational economic motives and paid little attention to the deep-seated differences in intellectual tradition and social structure which prevail in various nations and which mold their aspirations and reactions.

—By Rollin Kirby [1925].

"Into the Light."

Thus, after World War I, most Americans absolved German or Russian policy from chief (though indirect) responsibility for the war and blamed instead big business and bankers, British imperialism and the apparently superhuman propaganda of the British. They accepted, unwittingly, the point of view which German and Russian nationalists had espoused since the second half of the nineteenth century, and which the Communists and many Germans after 1918 loudly proclaimed as the basis of their common fight against Versailles and the West.

In America and in Britain this trend led to the abandonment of the Anglo-Franco-American alliance which could have preserved peace and to the isolationism of the Thirties. Only the events of World War II opened the way to a different understanding of history and threw a new light on the origins of World War I. National Socialism in its Hitlerite and Stalinist forms made people understand, through its crude and one-sided exaggerations, the much less pronounced but nevertheless powerful anti-Western national trends which preceded and facilitated the rise of the dictators. A leading American historian, William L. Langer, has rightly called the period from 1937 to 1940 "the challenge to isolation." After World War II Americans seem to have found a constructive response to the challenge and to have abandoned the disastrous illusions of two decades ago.

A brief survey can do no more than indicate a few of the main trends of recent American historical writing as it concerns the Old World. A contemporary observer may easily err about the significant directions of his own age, and he must caution his readers that his conclusions are tentative and that their presentation suffers from limitations of the printer's space and the writer's knowledge. But with all due recognition of the

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inevitable defects of such an attempt, he may venture the statement that scholarly emphasis has shifted from economic motivation to greater regard for intellectual history and from isolationism to the recognition of the interdependence of nations and of the fundamental unity of modern Western civilization.

The Rise of Modern Europe Series, edited by Langer, offers in its latest volumes, and especially in Carl J. Friedrich's "The Age of Baroque," an example of intelligent synthesis with special stress on the analysis of intellectual and cultural conditions. The same tendencies are to be found in "Essays in the History of Ideas," edited by Arthur O. Lovejoy, one of the founders of the *Journal of the History of Ideas,* and in important studies of the intellectual history of nineteenth-century Western Europe by Jacques Barzun and Salwyn J. Schapiro. Volumes by Crane Brinton and by William Y. Elliott and Neil McDonald survey the whole breadth of the Western intellectual tradition, showing the close interconnection of the devolpment of ideas.

PERHAPS the most powerful single idea shaping the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was nationalism. Carlton J. H. Hayes laid the foundations to its study in this country, and thus it was appropriate that a volume of essays, "Nationalism and Internationalism," edited by Edward Mead Earle, was inscribed to him. Salo W. Baron discussed the relationship between "Modern Nationalism and Religion" and the author of this survey tried in "The Idea of Nationalism," "Prophets and Peoples," and "Pan-Slavism: Its History and Ideology" to contribute to a general history of the growth and implications of this world-encompassing movement.

One of the seeming paradoxes of this age, with its emphasis on national independence and differences, has been the establishment of the first truly universal "religion." Nationalism holds sway over the minds of men on every continent, among Catholics and Protestants, Mohammedans and Buddhists, Confucians and Hindus, heathens and atheists. It has become a "universal religion" in a sense which neither Christianity nor Islam has ever achieved. Yet it would be a fateful mistake to overlook the deep differences among the various nationalisms, their cultural attitudes and their political and social implications. English nationalism, which rose in the seventeenth century while Milton and Locke represented the "Zeitgeist"; Anglo-American nationalism, which was born in the era of Enlightenment; French nationalism, with its bitter conflict between the traditions of the authoritarian *ancien regime* and the progressive expectations of the Revolution; German and Russian nationalism, shaped by romantic political thought and a struggle against the West; nationalism exported to Asia, where neither the personalist traditions nor the social structure, which conditioned the rise of nationalism in the West, existed—all these nationalisms are so different that the study of their peculiar traits is as important as a study of their common attitudes.

Two young American historians, Theodore H. von Laue and Gertrude Himmelfarb, have written illuminating studies on two famous historians, Leopold Ranke and Lord Acton, that are contributions both to intellectual history and to the understanding of national differences. Ranke, Germany's greatest historian, provided, to quote von Laue, that latitude of standards "which the Prussian state needed for a justification of its autocratic, comparatively eastern, and ruthless methods." While Ranke's disciples admired Bismarck, Acton was Gladstone's friend. He distrusted power and wrote: "The process of civilization depends on transcending Nationality. The nations aim at power, and the world at freedom."

The fundamental changes brought about by World War I were fully noticed by Americans only after World War II. To it we owe a new awareness of the importance of Eastern Europe, of the Middle East, and of the Far East. Several American universities established institutes for the integrated study of all the various aspects of the traditions and life of these areas, and from them an ever-growing number of valuable studies

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Books which illustrate the tendencies in modern historical writing discussed by Professor Kohn are listed below:

THE AGE OF BAROQUE. By Carl J. Friedrich. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS. Edited by Arthur O. Lovejoy. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $5.50.

BERLIOZ AND THE ROMANTIC CENTURY By Jacques Barzun. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols. $12.50.

LIBERALISM AND THE CHALLENGE OF FASCISM. By Salwyn J. Schapiro. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. $6.

IDEAS AND MEN: The Story of Western Thought. By Crane Brinton. New York: Prentice-Hall. $6.

WESTERN POLITICAL HERITAGE. By William Y. Elliott and Neil McDonald. New York: Prentice-Hall. $9.

EUROPEAN IDEOLOGIES. Edited by Feliks Gross. New York: Philosophical Library. $12.

NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM. Edited by Edward Mead Earle. New York: Columbia University Press. $5.75.

MODERN NATIONALISM AND RELIGION. By Salo W. Baron. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

THE IDEA OF NATIONALISM: A Study in Its Origins and Background. By Hans Kohn. New York: The Macmillan Co. $8.

PROPHETS AND PEOPLES: Studies in Nineteenth Century Nationalism. By Hans Kohn. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

PAN-SLAVISM: Its History and Ideology. By Hans Kohn. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press. $6.25.

LEOPOLD RANKE: The Formative Years. By Theodore H. von Laue. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $4.

LORD ACTON: A Study in Conscience and Politics. By Gertrude Himmelfarb. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.75.

CHINA. Edited by Harley Farnsworth MacNair. Berkeley: University of California Press. $6.50.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE UPON THE IDEOLOGY OF THE TAIPING REBELLION 1851-1864. By Eugene Powers Boardman. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. $1.75.

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RIVALRY IN THE FAR EAST 1895-1914. By Edward H. Zabriskie. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $4.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST. By David Dallin. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $6.

CHINESE COMMUNISM AND THE RISE OF MAO. By Benjamin I. Schwartz. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.

KOREA TODAY. By George M. McCune. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.50.

THE KOREANS AND THEIR CULTURE. By Cornelius Osgood. New York: The Ronald Press. $5.

NEAR EASTERN CULTURE AND SOCIETY. Edited by T. Cuyler Young. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $4.

THE MIDDLE EAST IN WORLD AFFAIRS. By George Lenczowski. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. $6.

THE RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS MIND. By George P. Fedotov. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $6.

KIEVAN RUSSIA. By George Vernadsky. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $6.

THE RUSSIAN MIND FROM PETER THE GREAT THROUGH THE ENLIGHTENMENT. By Stuart Ramsay Tompkins. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $4.

RUSSIA AND THE WEST IN THE TEACHING OF THE SLAVOPHILES. By Nicholas V. Riasanovsky. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $6.

LENIN. By David Shub. New York: Doubleday & Co. $5.

THREE WHO MADE THE REVOLUTION. By Bertram D. Wolfe. New York: Dial Press. $5.

BOLSHEVISM: An Introduction to Soviet Communism. By Waldemar Gurian. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press. $3.75.

THE UKRANIAN REVOLUTION. By John S. Resheter. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $5.

THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY 1867-1914. By Arthur J. May. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $6.

THE MULTINATIONAL EMPIRE. By Robert A. Kann. New York: Columbia University Press. 2 vols. $12.50.

HUMAN DIGNITY AND THE GREAT VICTORIANS. By Barnard N. Schilling. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.50.

THE METAPHYSICAL SOCIETY. By Allan Willard Brown. New York: Columbia University Press. $4.50.

BURKE'S POLITICS. Edited by Ross J. S. Hoffman and Paul Levack. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $4.75.

STAR OF EMPIRE. A Study of Britain As a World Power. By William B. Willcox. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $5.

MODERN FRANCE. Edited by Edward Mead Earle. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $6.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY IN ITALY AND FRANCE. By Mario Einaudi and François Goguel. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press. $4.

THE POLITICAL COLLAPSE OF EUROPE. By Hajo Holborn. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.75.

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International Law & Politics

QUINCY WRIGHT

Quincy Wright

INVESTIGATIONS currently being conducted in the field of international politics and law fall into two classes: (1) those which seek understanding so that decisions and policies can be better adapted to the basic political and institutional conditions of the world, and (2) those which seek to modify the conditions so that national and human values can have a better chance of being realized in the atomic age.

The 988 research projects listed in the latest issue of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's "Current Research in International Affairs" fall mainly in the first class. Many of them deal with the characteristics of particular states, nations, or governments; with particular policies, rivalries, and strategies; with particular institutions, laws and procedures, and with particular trends of trade, prices, and opinion.

These are immediately important, but in terms of a generation I think we must look rather to studies which throw light on the general characteristics of human nature, of social groups, and of social processes, especially those pointing toward new ways of formulating goals and values and of adapting behavior and actions to the changing conditions of the world. Whatever may have happened to the cold war; to Communism, capitalism, or democracy; or even to China, Russia, or the United States, I think we may expect that after a generation there will still be human beings, social groups, and inter-group relations. For these reasons I single out for brief discussion research on group dynamics, on opinion and attitude measurement, on semantics, and on communications.

In "A Dynamic Theory of Personality" Kurt Lewin developed the idea that an individual acts not because of the nature of the situation with which he is confronted (the "hull") but because of the picture of this situation in his mind (the "life space"). This picture cannot be usefully fragmented into particular sensations, preceptions, conceptions, judgments, values, or goals, but must be treated as a whole, as a *gestalt* within which the individual sees himself separated from his goal by various obstacles and connected to it by possible paths. By scrutinizing the "life space" within his own mind, the individual makes choices and acts.

The significant point is that the picture may in fact considerably distort reality because of the personal and cultural biases of the individual in sensing, perceiving and judging the situation. The "life space" is constituted by the "hull" seen through distorting lenses. To understand or to influence the behavior of others, therefore, it is necessary to understand the "life space" of the individual to be influenced.

The discipline of "group dynamics" has developed from Lewin's concept with centers at the University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, and elsewhere. It seeks to explain the successes or failures of groups in achieving understanding and making decisions in terms of the methods used to create a common picture in the minds of all its members of the situation which is being considered by the group. If the "life spaces" are radically different, each member talks past the others and all are frustrated. The art of creating common points of view and progressively greater areas of agreement is the art of "group dynamics." The possible applicability of these methods in the fields of diplomacy and international conference, where national attitudes and government instructions strongly militate against common views of the situation, may prove very important.

Harold D. Lasswell's pioneering studies in the analysis, measurement, and prediction of political change introduced basic psychoanalytic ideas to political scientists a quarter of a century ago, and the influence of his conceptions will doubtless continue during the next generation. Measurements of opinions and attitudes have been carried on commercially with considerable success and "content analyses" of enemy propaganda proved useful to the government during World War II. The development of more refined methods of measuring

—Ansel Adams.

The Eastman Quadrangle on the River Campus of the University of Rochester.

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attitudes by L. L. Thurstone, of measuring opinion by Rensis Likert, Clyde Hart, and others, and of locating foci of attention by Lasswell have suggested theories of the relation of these variables to one another, and have inspired extensive surveys to test these theories.

One of the most comprehensive of these projects in process is the RADIR (Revolution and the Development of International Relations) project at the Hoover Library of Stanford University. The project was initiated by Mr. Lasswell and is being conducted by C. Easton Rothwell, Daniel Lerner, Ithiel Pool, and others. This project assumes that social change is manifested by changes in the composition and the vocabulary of the wielders of power. Elaborate studies have been made of the changes in key symbols used in the editorials of the "prestige papers" of the five great powers (Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Russia) since 1890 and in the personnel of the governing élite of these countries. These studies throw light on the relative magnitude of revolutionary change in these countries during the period; in fluctuations in attention to, and opinion about, symbols of nationalism, internationalism, democracy, etc.; and in the fluctuations of relative popularity and unpopularity of these countries.

The central purpose of the study is, however, to test the validity of certain "developmental constructs." By this term is meant an hypothesis as to the general movement of opinion during a period of time. Has there been a trend from democratic capitalism to democratic socialism; has the trend rather been from democratic-capitalism to "garrison-prison-states"; or has there been general progress toward democracy and human freedom? Studies of this kind may, it is thought, be utilized to predict the probable course of change for some time in the future and they may also stimulate the development of controls to modify directions of change generally deemed undesirable.

CLOSELY related to Lasswell's work are David Riesman's investigations suggesting that persons have made choices for several centuries on the basis of "inner direction" but that there is an increasing tendency for these choices to be "other directed."

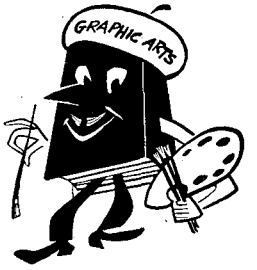
BEHIND THE BOOKS

BY-PRODUCT OF THE FOUR-YEAR COURSE

NEW ORLEANS, a jazzy, good-time city not exactly representative of ivory-towerdom, has nonetheless been singled out as 1953's meeting place of the Association of American University Presses, a sober, highbrow organization of campus publishers in the United States, Hawaii, and Canada. The annual get-together is scheduled for the week after next, and, from the looks of the agenda, it might just as well be held in Peoria. The only concession being made to the sunny sideshows of New Orleans is a "Tour of French Quarter," down for 5 P.M., April 13. Otherwise, the agenda is businesslike through and through, from arrival to departure of the guests—ten o'clock in the morning, April 12, and ten o'clock at night, April 14, respectively.

A tour of an altogether different genre is on tap for the morning after, April 15. Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, ninety-five miles northwest of the agenda, has invited the AAUP to drop in for a visit. Louisiana's press is a relative newcomer among university presses; it was established in 1931, exactly sixty-two years after the first such press in the country went up at Cornell. Today, the roster of the AAUP has no less than forty-five members—forty regular, five affiliated. Together, the regulars published 842 titles in 1952, according to *Publishers' Weekly*, with Harvard University Press outgalloping all the others, with 114. (Louisiana was tied with Wisconsin for nineteenth place, with eleven books). Harvard surprisingly came in ahead of quite a few of the highly publicized commercial houses—one title ahead of Houghton Mifflin, three ahead of Simon and Schuster, and five ahead of Pocket Books. It, however, fell somewhat behind Macmillan, which, just as in the past four years, led the entire publishing field, commercial and university, with 469. The year also saw thirty-six university presses publish five or more books, five more than in the preceding year. All in all, the thirty-six accounted for 7.6 per cent of the 10,995 titles published by just about the entire industry in 1952. So much for statistics.

The AAUP was formally organized in 1937, though its genesis goes back to the early Twenties. A handful of university press people, it seems, habitually attended the annual luncheons of the National Association of Book Publishers, and, after the dishes were cleared, they'd remain, for dinner and university-press talk. For more than a decade, their huddles were informal, chatty, agendaless, with a couple of newcomers joining in each year as university presses multiplied around the country. The times also saw the older presses, like those at Johns Hopkins, Chicago, and Columbia, tackling larger, more ambitious projects, turning out one piece of scholarship after another. Anyway, by 1937, it was apparent to anyone who was anyone in the field that the time for organization had come, and one day—February 8, 1937, to be exact—organization came. About a dozen university presses enrolled as charter members. Actually, the baby AAUP wasn't much more than a once-a-year dinner club; there were no expenses, no dues, no treasury. Everyone paid his own dinner check. By 1941, however, the symptoms of organization began to crop up—letters, notices, minutes, etc.—and an item popularly known as "an assessment" entered the



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By inner direction is meant the voice of conscience formed in early childhood through ideologies, religions, and ethical systems transmitted by parents and teachers, thus giving a continuity to ethical standards and to society. "Other direction" means guidance by public opinion—by contemporary views manifested through personal contact or media of mass communication—giving less assurance of continuity and permitting more rapid adaptation of values and patterns of behavior to the rapid change of technologies and conditions characteristic of the modern world. Riesman distinguishes both "inner-direction" and "other-direction" from "custom direction" characteristic of primitive peoples. He has supported his conceptions by a variety of observations. Sophistication in the sources of guidance might increase self control.

Alfred Korzybski's attack on the categorizing tendency of Aristotle's logic has stimulated the discipline of "General Semantics." This discipline analyzes language to determine the different kinds of meaning of words and phrases and the different kinds of effect they have upon speakers and listeners. While Korzybski, S. I. Hayakwa, and others may have exaggerated the therapeutic value of the elimination of confusions through understanding "general semantics," it seems likely that awareness of the differences between the use of language to inform, to incite, to evaluate, or to formulate may considerably modify patterns of thought and social behavior in another generation. Charles Morris, with a pragmatic approach, has also elaborated these semantic distinctions.

Norbert Wiener, a skilled mathematician, was led to analyze the nature of communications in the process of constructing calculating machines and self-guiding anti-aircraft guns. Communication, which is the fundamental process of society, differs from the transmission of energy which is the fundamental process of physical nature. These differences in some measure characterize the difference between the social sciences and the natural sciences. The latter process is controlled by the conservation of energy which asserts that the energy released can be no more than that stored up or imparted. A communica-

(*Continued on page* 70)

AAUP's world. It was $10 a press that year; today dues are based on a press's roster of titles. Presses that annually published twenty-six titles or more—there are currently seven among the AAUP's forty regulars—contribute $100; presses of the eleven-to-twenty-five class (seventeen of those) pay $75; and presses of ten titles or less, $50. The five affiliates—Cambridge, the Huntington Library, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Oxford, and the United States Naval Academy—also pay $50 a year, regardless of title-count.

For their contribution to the kitty, the members get quite a few benefits. Says the Directory of the AAUP, "It is generally agreed that the chief benefit of membership is the opportunity which it provides for regular exchange of information with other presses." Nor is that all. The AAUP also has undertaken a variety of cooperative activities—exhibits, catalogues, and surveys, among them. The latest innovation is *The Scholar's Book List* of titles hot off the university presses. Two have been distributed to date, and, before the year is out it's expected that 200,000 American and foreign scholars will have found these lists in their mail boxes.

The books published by university presses range all over the lot—the humanities, the social sciences, the biological and medical sciences, and the physical sciences and mathematics. Some have won Pulitzer Prizes, as you'd expect, and some have been picked by book clubs, as you wouldn't. Their latest accolade comes from the American Institute of Graphic Arts, which, for the past thirty-one years, has had a jury on the job of choosing the "Fifty Books of the Year" representing the highest level of design and production. Well, 1953 is the best year ever for university presses; of the latest crop of winners, they account for seventeen. Princeton and California are out front with three books apiece, and the University of Hawaii, admitted only last year into the AAUP, has one. (The Institute will formally announce the winners the night of April 7, at Columbia.) It might be noted that not a single university press book has ever been sold to Hollywood, just about one of the nicest things you can say about *any* book. There have been some best-sellers, too. Yet the idea of utilizing the best-seller yardstick to gauge a book's popularity is chilling, if not downright anathema, to university press people, not because they are snobs but because they have a different measure of success. A book of theirs, they feel, should move constantly, even if slowly, month, year, decade in and out.

That their conviction isn't just so much doubletalk is borne out by the facts assembled by Chester Kerr in his "Report on American University Presses," an impressive statistical analysis of the field. Of some 16,500 university press titles published since 1878, he reports, about 11,800 were still in print in 1948. "It's enough to drive a pulp house crazy," someone said the other day in diagnosing university-press book longevity. What's more, Kerr reported that university presses were selling more of their *back-list* than their *current-list* titles, a fact giving the lie to cute, inaccurate jibes that a university press is "an organization whose function is to publish works that no one will read," or, "a Shangri-la for rejected books."

Regardless, the decision to publish a university press book is not made exclusively on the basis of profit-making potential, as it often is in a commercial house; scholarship is possibly the ultimate determinant. Money, it should be pointed out at once, is a determinant, too, and the Kerr survey shows that most of that stuff came directly from book sales. Subsidies play something of a noticeable role in the financial structure of a university press; endowments, by contrast, don't. As for personnel, it appears that many directors and editors switched to university presses after doing time in the classrooms as teachers. Others have come from government, from newspapers; still others, from commercial publishers, from printing houses. Their varied experiences has played a part in the distribution of their product—"an intellectual ambassador of learning," as someone solemnly put it. Once, university presses offered their books directly to the customer, but, taking a cue from Madison Avenue, they now go after a potential book-buyer with almost the same blanketing techniques as the next fellow. There are advertisements. There are reviews. Best of all, there are buyers.

—Bernard Kalb.

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Literature & Criticism

ROBERT E. SPILLER

Robert E. Spiller

THERE is a revolution going on in the humanities. To put it briefly, it is a mutual security pact between literary critics and literary historians, old and new, with the professed objective of giving back to man the control of his own destiny which he is presumed to have lost recently to the machine. Scholarship in English and American literature is striving to learn its part in this great work before the universe crumbles, like a house of cards on a Nevada plain, into a pile of rubble and atomic dust.

The proposition is more simply put in an announcement of the "Vanderbilt Studies in the Humanities, Volume I" (1952). There, "scholarship crosses freely departmental boundaries and demonstrates the essential unity of all studies dealing with man." The Humpty-Dumpty which was Socrates has to be put together again and set back up on the wall. Whatever differences among themselves may exist, the best of the new scholar-critics agree with the poets that all time is eternally present and that the proper study of mankind is man himself.

Their thinking is based on the organic relativism of modern science rather than on the rational logic of the universe of Newton. Whether a new critic analyzing the pattern of meaning in a contemporary work of literary art or a new historian revealing the pattern of culture inherent in a past literary movement, they reject the objective methodology of the historical philologists while experimenting with new methods of learning borrowed mainly from biology, psychology, and socio-anthropology.

What has been happening in American literary scholarship is, of course, the result of earlier pioneering. While the old scholarship was peacefully producing such masterworks in solid rows as the Boswell Papers, the Walpole and Emerson letters, the Variorum Spenser and Shakespeare, and the definitive editions of Lanier, Melville, and Pope, there was a rumble of distant thunder in a half-dozen or more books. The Englishman I. A. Richards, with his "Principles of Literary Criticism" (1924) quickly developed a group of American followers of his psychological approach to the problem of meaning in language; John Livingston Lowes, in "The Road to Xanadu" (1927), used psychology as well as the older kinds of source-hunting to explore the creative process in poetry as revealed in Coleridge; V. L. Parrington in the same year gave America an independent literary history by tying literature to the particular social and political tradition; and Arthur O. Lovejoy, in "The Great Chain of Being" (1936), revealed that literary tradition in the larger sense could be studied by the observation of persistent and recurrent concepts.

Buried in these books were three threats to the old philological scholarship: the use of psychological analysis of both work of art and artist; the use of techniques of the social sciences in conjunction with those of history for the study of literary history as an aspect of cultural evolution; and a combination of the two for a new kind of intellectual "history" which moves easily across the barriers of time and nation. The results have been courses —even departments—of Literary Criticism, American Civilization, and General Literature; new learned journals have followed the new specialties (*Kenyon Review, American Quarterly, Journal of the History of Ideas*, etc.); and university presses have discovered that the doctoral dissertation or the specialist's monograph can be a best seller. Humane scholarship, instead of pursuing its old ways to learning more and more about less and less seemed now to be learning less and less about more and more!

One result of these experiments has been an increasing number of books on the theory of literature, on literary criticism, on the art of individual authors, and on literary history. Because literary scholars have turned to the creative process as a living act and to the work of art as an object to be freshly experienced, they find that the layman is intensely interested in what they have to say. Among these books, none so fully reveals the diversity of problems and the consistency of point of view in the experimental approach as "English Institute Essays," published annually since 1939, where all dogmas and heresies in literary study, as they were first aired in Morningside September heat, are coolly preserved on the printed page.

A less diversified statement of basic thinking is to be found in "The Theory of Literature," by René Wellek and Austin Warren. Mr. Wellek's task in this collaboration was to relate literary study to biography, society, ideas, and the other arts; Mr. Warren's to supply techniques for psychological insights and interior analysis. Herein lies the challenge of the so-called "New Critics," who have recently been making themselves felt on the American campus. The term was used by J. E. Spingarn some years ago and by John Crowe Ransom more recently to describe those scholars (the use of the word here is intentional) who are trying to develop ways of squeezing all the meaning out of a work of literary art. Strictly it seems to apply only to those who, like Kenneth Burke, Cleanth Brooks, Allen Tate, and Francis Fergusson, base their method on the effect of the work of art within itself, much as Poe urged many years ago, but with the advantage of modern psychological techniques to reconstitute grammar and rhetoric as useful tools of literary analysis.

In a broader sense, the term "New Criticism" may also be applied to such books as "Critics and Criticism: Ancient and Modern," which reflects the thinking of Ronald S. Crane and his colleagues at the University of Chicago as perhaps the most traditionalist wing of the new movement. Between these two schools are various shades of thinking and degrees of

(*Continued on page 51*)

Robert E. Spiller is professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a number of studies in American literature, including "Fenimore Cooper: Critic of His Times." He was an editor of the "Literary History of the United States."

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Philosophy

CHARLES FRANKEL

Charles Frankel

"DAMN the absolute!" William James said to Josiah Royce — and for most of the past half century it has been that much abused and much misunderstood child of James, "pragmatism," which has led a sweeping American attack upon the tradition of philosophic idealism and absolutism. Pragmatism represented an assault upon the age-old quest for certainty, and the effort to substitute for the speculative methods of "pure reason" the methods and temper of experimental science. It was an attempt to construct a new conception of reason, at once more dynamic and more temperate, by showing the biological and social urgencies in which human thinking takes shape. Behind it was an insistent social excitement—a view of an open American society, released from the dead weight of fixed rules, rigid abstractions, and allegedly eternal truths.

Pragmatism cut paths in law, in education, and in our views of morals and politics, by which we are still traveling. And if we are now aware of the excesses of "progressive education," for example, we need only remember the fetish that was once made of rules and discipline, and the condescension, cruelty, and indifference to individual children which progressive education replaced.

Pragmatism is not on its last legs by any means. Pragmatically inclined philosophers are among the luminaries of the generation in its late forties and early fifties which now dominates the American scene, and their activities are by no means restricted merely to the reaffirmation of old doctrines. Their emphasis upon change and upon the biological conditions of human experience is also fortified by other philosophies, most particularly by a large group of followers of A. N. Whitehead, who have concerned themselves with the construction of a speculative "philosophy of process."

Nevertheless, there are considerable reasons for believing that the era dominated by pragmatism is at an end. In the first place, pragmatism has become respectable. It is no longer the *enfant terrible*, no longer the movement which is building the fires under traditional philosophy, or saying the things which start philosophic controversies going. Furthermore, as Professor Morton White has pointed out in his "Social Thought in America," pragmatism encouraged a relaxation of philosophic discipline against which there has been a considerable and salutary reaction; and its opposition to absolutes encouraged an indisposition to be positive and specific in the statement of even provisional social programs.

Pragmatism, indeed, contained some large and unresolved ambiguities. It was not, as is so often claimed, a "philosophy of success," or a "technique for quick profits." But the emphasis by men like James and John Dewey upon the power of thought to remake the world seemed sometimes to suggest that there is no independent structure of things with respect to which human beliefs are to be considered true or false; and the pragmatic insistence on applying scientific methods to morals and politics was frequently formulated in such a way as to suggest that there is no difference in principle between theories about facts and decisions concerning values.

But there are, I think, still larger reasons why the reconsideration of pragmatism is one of the most significant features of the present philosophic scene. For underneath Dewey's repeated insistence upon the applicability of scientific methods to social affairs was an unexpressed confidence that there was a prevailing moral consensus, an unwritten but imposing agreement on the permissible limits of choice. And it is this confidence, this belief in a reservoir of good will and in the possibility of communication between social classes and between nations, which we can no longer so easily maintain. It is the humane, liberal atmosphere of pragmatism which has been bypassed even more than any of its specific arguments.

It is against this background that many of the movements which have attracted attention in philosophy since the war have to be understood. There has been, for example, a relatively sizable reaction against naturalism in morals and scientific empiricism in method, which is represented by such a book as Eliseo Vivas's "The Moral Life and the Ethical Life." There is, again, the continuing vogue of Neo-Thomist philosophies: and there is, in political philosophy particularly, a considerable resurgence of the idea of an eternal Natural Law, and a renewed insistence upon the connection between religion and politics. On another level, there are the attempts by philosophically inclined psychoanalysts like Erich Fromm, and by philosophers sympathetic with the new depth psychologies, to develop a theory of human nature on the basis of which certain universally valid human values can be established.

ALL of these tendencies are efforts, in a period of confusion, apathy, and moral decline, to reestablish the lines of social communication, and to find some common basis for the reform and reconstruction of society. And so, to a very considerable extent, is the notable revival of interest in an old subject—the philosophy of history. In the works of Reinhold Niebuhr, and in those of Arnold Toynbee's American followers, there has been a broadside attack on the liberal belief in progress through reason. In place of this belief, it has been urged that we substitute, as the first step toward social regeneration, a sense of the perennial sinfulness of man, or a view of human history as the stage on which the human spirit is recurrently tried and tempered, and so prepared for another and higher salvation. There have also been ambitious attempts to analyze the varying philosophic perspectives

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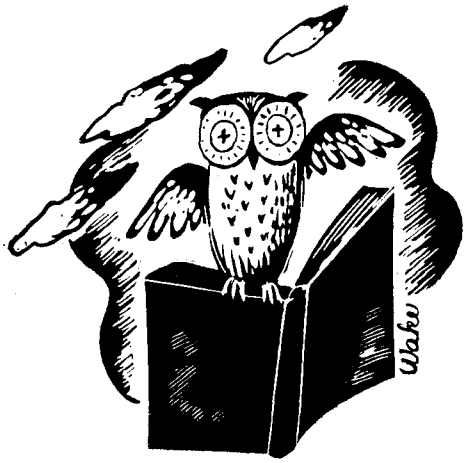

Charles Frankel, associate professor of philosophy at Columbia University, is the author of "The Faith of Reason" and other books.

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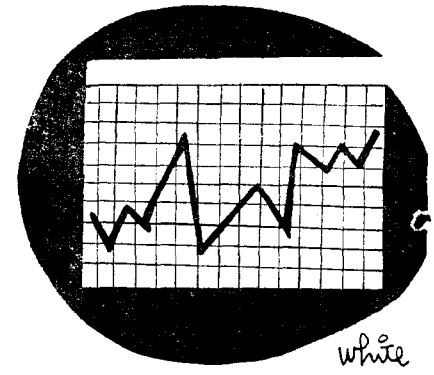
Economics



SUMNER SLICHTER

Sumner Slichter

THESE are exciting days in the development of economics. As never before in the history of the subject, investigations of the facts of economic life are being made by men who seek evidence for constructing a body of theory. In consequence, the body of economic thought is undergoing a fundamental transformation. The impressive body of deductions that the neo-classical economists were able to construct from a few supposedly more or less axiomatic assumptions is being replaced with a new body of generalizations based upon the collections of statistical data or observations of what actually goes on in industry.

The transformation of economics from a deductive to an empirical science is far from complete, and no well established body of thought has as yet been constructed to take the place of the deductions which are no longer accepted as adequate. Nevertheless, the process of reconstructing economics is well under way, the amount of good work being done is considerable and is growing very steadily.

Hence, one can say with confidence that the efforts to build an empirical science of economics will succeed. Indeed, when the history of economic thought is written two or three generations hence, the present will surely stand out as a most fruitful period in the development of economics.

When research is thriving as vigorously as in economics today, a brief review must omit many important areas. Indeed, no one reviewer can pretend to know more than a small part of the work being done. I shall confine myself here to four areas which seem to be among the most significant and fruitful.

One such area is *the study of the business firm*—the exploration of the nature of its motivations, of its costs, of the ways in which decisions about output, selling prices, and buying prices are made.

The business firm is sometimes called the atom of economics. This is not quite accurate because economics does not possess a single type of fundamental unit. The consumer is no less fundamental in explaining economic behavior than are the business firms which serve him. But one cannot understand the behavior of the economy without understanding what goes on inside the business firm. Until fairly recently, economists had taken the business enterprise pretty much for granted. They had assumed that enterprises were trying to make as much money as possible without exploring what that might mean and had assumed that decisions of managements about how much to produce and what to charge for their goods could be deduced rather rigidly from the nature of the firm's costs. All of these assumptions are now being questioned.

Does making as much money as possible mean the highest return on the present amount of capital, or on some larger amount? If one thinks in terms of a return on a larger amount of capital, one must take into account the desire of managements that their firms grow. This compels one to regard the desire for growth as an independent objective of managements that may compete with the desire to make money.

No one has ever supposed that management pursues profits regardless of the time and effort required to achieve profits. Nevertheless, the elementary fact that there must be limits to the desire of managements to achieve profits has not produced studies of the limits on the willingness of managements to strive for profits. There is persuasive evidence that the desire on the part of managers for a good profits record is a very strong and stubborn desire and that, if profits become more difficult to make, managements will spend more time and effort trying to make them. All of this explains why competition stimulates managerial efficiency instead of discouraging it.

If the desire for a good profits record is as strong and stubborn as it seems to be, this is a fact of great economic significance. It explains why high taxes on profits may even be stimulating rather than discouraging and why upward pressure of trade unions on wages stimulates rather than discourages managerial efficiency. Economists have not yet gone very far in studying the motives of management, but the subject has at least been pretty well opened up by the work of Kenneth E. Boulding, Thomas H. Sanders, and others.

Economists have made fairly simple and rigid assumptions about the nature of the costs of the business firm and about the relationships between costs, on the one hand, and output and selling prices on the other. During recent years, however, these assumptions have become subjects of investigation. The pioneer work was done by Joel Dean, and his recent "Managerial Economics" is the most convenient restatement of his own work and that of others.

ECONOMISTS are now pretty well aware that there are considerable differences among industries and firms in the ways in which unit costs vary as output changes and that the relationships which have been assumed between costs, prices, and output do not necessarily hold, especially not for short periods. But what happens in these short periods when traditionally assumed relationships between costs, output, and prices do not hold has important consequences for the operation of the economy. For example, the conventional economic analysis assumes that wage changes by a firm or an industry would quickly affect the prices charged and thus the output of the firm or the industry. Observation of what happens when wages are increased, however, indicates that wage increases usually have no immediate effect on prices and, therefore, no immediate effect on output because enterprises continue to make all that is demanded at their quoted prices. But the failure of wage increases to have immediate effects upon prices and output does not

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Sumner Slichter is Lamont University professor of economics at Harvard University. His books include "What's Ahead for American Business," and "The American Economy: its Problems and Prospects."

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mean that they are lacking in important immediate effects. The nature of their consequences depends upon whether they increase or diminish the total amount of spending in the community, and this effect seems to vary with circumstances which remain to be identified.

At the present time economists are not in a position to make many generalizations about the behavior of business enterprises, but they do know that the conventional assumptions about the firm are badly misleading. The important work of Dean, Boulding, Edward H. Chamberlin, and many others has given economists a good start on the researches which will eventually produce reliable generalizations about business behavior under different circumstances.

A second important area of investigation is *the study of money flows,* which promises to give us a picture of what really goes on in markets, where the money to buy goods comes from, and what is done with income. This is of great promise for improving the capacity of the country to control business cycles.

Ours is an economy that operates by buying and selling. But who does the buying and selling, where does the money for the buying come from, and what is done with the income derived from selling? Who are spending more than their incomes and who are building up liquid assets or paying debts? In what sectors of the economy do increases or decreases in spending originate?

Economists have long speculated about these matters and, indeed, have constructed theories of business cycles based upon assumptions about the behavior of different sectors of the economy. Arguments for changes in the distribution of income were based upon assumptions concerning which classes of income recipients spent income most rapidly. So long as theories and arguments had nothing better than assumptions to support them, they were simply interesting pieces of speculation. They did have the use of indicating the kind of facts that was needed to verify their generalizations.

It remained for Morris A. Copeland to embark on the formidable task of collecting more or less detailed information about the sources and disposition of money incomes by various sectors of the economy. He has presented his findings in a recent volume, "A Study of Moneyflows in the United States." Professor Copeland has estimated for certain principal sectors of the economy (households, farms, industrial corporations, business proprietorships and partnerships, the Federal Government, state and lo-

(*Continued on page* 53)

Anthropology

CLYDE KLUCKHOHN

Clyde Kluckhohn

DURING the next generation perhaps the outstanding change in the ideas of educated men generally toward the study of human behavior will be the recognition that it is worthwhile to devote the same resources to finding out what makes people tick that have been used with such dramatic success in the field of medicine. A generation hence "sociology" will no longer be equated by many Congressmen with "socialism." Anthropology will cease to be regarded as the collection of exotic bits of lore, harmless and perhaps diverting, but worthless. Psychology will be seen as rising above the investigation of trivia with brass instruments or wild speculations about bizarre abnormalities. "The social sciences" will no longer be a term of opprobium in so many quarters: "clearly not scientific—just the elucidation of the obvious in horrible jargon."

We social scientists are continuing to investigate some trivial things. Possibly too much of our effort still goes

into the study of matters that aren't of much importance in themselves. Yet the whole history of Western science shows that you can't get beyond the commonsense level until there is an accumulation of minute details, rigorously observed and rigorously recorded. And we shall certainly stick to our work on "the commonplace," because nothing becomes a "*common*place" unless it is interesting and important. When Nikolai Lobachewsky was asked how he was able to invent a new geometry he replied, "It was simple. I challenged an axiom."

The work of the last decade has certainly provided unchallengable evidence that social science is, or can become, a "real" science. Some aspects of human behavior have been proved to be as orderly and lawful as other phenomena in nature. As this knowledge becomes widely disseminated among and accepted by the educated public, it will bring about a revolution in thinking as far-reaching as that caused by realization of the achievements of Darwin, Mendel, Lister, Pasteur, and other biologists and physicians. Everyone knows today that man's toughest problem is himself.

ANTHROPOLOGY, psychology, and sociology have gone scientific in a big way. Speculation, sheer descriptivism, and philosophic analysis are no longer respectable. With typically American passion for the quantitative and gadgetry, the new generation of social scientists are nursed on statistics and weaned on an International Business Machine. I would go along with those who think that some leading social scientists love their IBM machines too much. I also deprecate the imperialistic claims of some of my colleagues. We are going to need badly for at least a very long time to come, and probably until the end of time, the philosophers, poets, novelists, historians, and humanists as indispensable collaborators in the unending quest of the human species to understand itself.

Make no mistake about it: we social scientists are still chipping flints in the Stone Age of our science. Government officials who are naively enthusiastic about this new magic sometimes ask some of us questions which it is just conceivable the social science of a hundred years hence might be able to answer, given a few years and a corps of workers. It may

(*Continued on page* 49)

Clyde Kluckhohn is professor of anthropology at Harvard University. He is the author of "Mirror for Man," and other books.

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The Saturday Review

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Looking Forward

THOUSANDS of new books are published each year because the world and its people have achievements and problems that are worth writing about—in many languages, for all nations. This is a continuing responsibility; there can be no rest from the effort so long as the world lives. The share of each year's new books, in America, published by members of the Association of American University Presses is about 10 per cent. But the influence of this publishing is growing increasingly significant as the American way is made better known to the world, and as the world becomes better placed in the American mind. The prospects that there will be continuing contributions from American university presses in the years ahead are remarkably good.

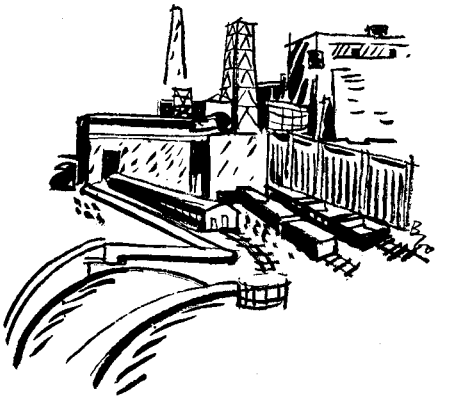
First consideration, as always, must be given to the works of the scholars and the scientists. But here the specialists frequently need a means for reaching the dozens or hundreds of readers who can benefit immediately from new advances as compared to the mass audiences who may eventually benefit as new understanding is applied to problems of everyday life. This problem of the limited, specialized market must be faced by university publishers. Accordingly, tentative plans now call for the establishment of a new imprint at one of the well-endowed universities not now having a university press. This new press will be devoted to manuscripts that may appeal to limited markets of one thousand, or fewer, potential readers. There will be no lowering of standards in judging the merit of manuscripts, editorial supervision will be of high quality, production will be by improved microtext methods, and the microtexts thus made available will be promoted and intelligently reviewed. Within a few years this new imprint should be recognized internationally and be accepted by scholars and scientists in all fields of knowledge.

Led by the advances of their specialists, the people of America can better understand their own part in the total advance of the family of nations only if the world and the peoples are better known. If Americans are to be prepared to follow their leaders, can't there be increased communication between those who know and those who want to know? In this effort toward understanding the world, so that the world can continue to live, the college and university publisher must be more alert than ever before in seeking out the men and women with specialized knowledge who can write for, and communicate with, the responsible citizen who wants to know and to understand. What are the vital world areas not now well presented in books that are readily available and that can be understood by the interested reader who has gone through the American schools? What have the people of the Middle East contributed to the world during past ages that is perhaps being balanced, somewhat, by American contributions in our time? What are the cultural and spiritual achievements of America as compared with other nations? Has the eighteenth-century American understanding of the rights of man been dulled by the efforts required to push a three-hundred-billion-dollar annual economy along the everyday road of life? Are there, at any times, any valid reasons for not permitting and encouraging those who are investigated to undertake, in turn, an investigation of the original investigators? Such inquiries, conducted objectively in the areas of the humanities and the social sciences, are lively and vital, and the findings must be made available. Can university publishers ever be allowed to do anything toward isolating the American mind?

When any of the needed books in specialized fields and in the more general areas of human knowledge and the world's efforts become available through university imprints, how can these works come to the attention and aid of those who want to know? Five thousand dollars spent by a university press, in a year, will not provide necessary promotion to reach all interested readers. But a quarter of a million dollars cooperatively directed by the forty-five members of the Association of American University Presses might provide the concentrated impact needed to establish the availability of vital new information. During the current year American university presses, through cooperative promotional efforts, will regularly bring their new books to the attention of 200,000 American and foreign scholars. The next step could be concerned with perhaps two million people who want to know how, and why, and to what ends, they can help to make the world go.

DURING the last three hundred years of the world's history the people of America have established their principles and practices of academic freedom in colleges and universities. With these concepts of academic freedom can be coupled the freedom to publish as guaranteed by the Constitution. But freedom need not encourage license; and university publishers know of the accompanying responsibility to publish in keeping with the public interest. In the years ahead university publishers can be expected to exercise their freedom but not to shirk or evade their responsibility, and to offer scholars, scientists, and laymen continuing opportunity to present their letters to the world with dignity and with honor—and the world is apt to reply in kind.

—VICTOR REYNOLDS,
President-elect, Association of American University Presses.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Serenity

▶ THANK YOU heartily for John Mason Brown's sympathetic, moving, and dignified article, "The Trumans Leave the White House" [*SR* Feb. 7]. It is such a delight to find someone who can write about a controversial personality with such objectivity and serenity.

ALICE HOWARD SPAULDING.

Brookline, Mass.

Healing Touch

▶ IT WAS PLEASING indeed to read John Mason Brown's valedictory to Mr. Truman. The story was forthright, dramatic, and touched with good humor. But more that that, the spirit was very gracious. The story told and the manner of telling it could not fail to improve a situation greatly in need of improvement. It was, I think, an achievement in healing.

A. L. CRABB.

Nashville, Tenn.

Not Gooey

▶ THIS IS THE FIRST fan letter I've ever written, but after reading John Mason Brown's article I just had to tell you how great I think it was. Without being gooey, it had great warmth and real depth (and I'm not a Democrat either).

BENEDICT GIMBEL, JR.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Glimpse of a Leader

▶ I GOT THE FEELING throughout the piece that this may well have been the first time this particular type of story was ever attempted and we all love the human, intimate, behind-the-scenes glimpses of our leaders which your piece affords.

VIRGINIA TANNER.

Baltimore, Md.

Leg Man?

▶ WHEN I READ John Mason Brown's piece I sat back and listened to the laughter of the gods . . . . He will never be able to sell the public on Harry Truman; there is not one thoughtful American left who has any illusions about this man. Harry Truman will always be remembered simply as Pendergast's leg man.

E. WINSLOW.

Washington, D.C.

Challenge

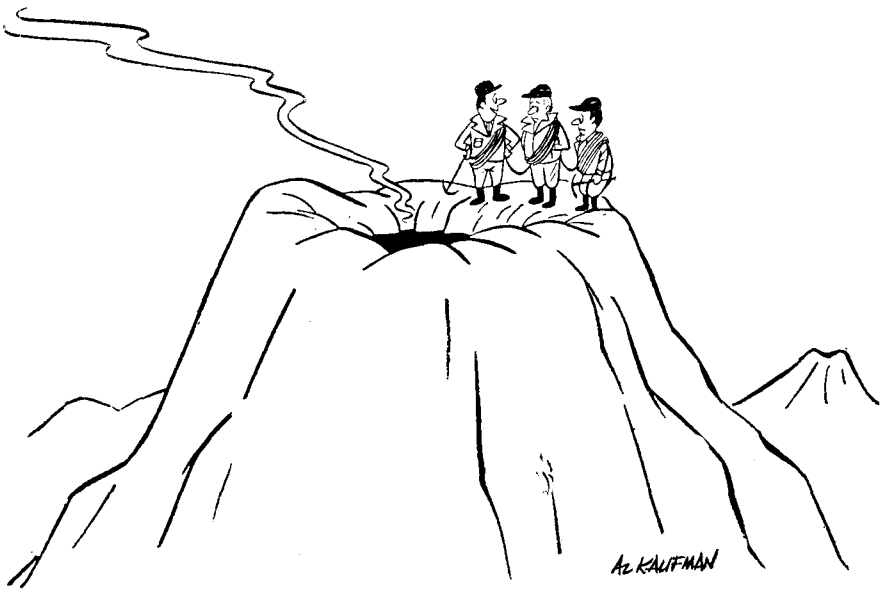
▶ THE EDITORIAL "Has the Church Failed?" [*SR* Feb. 28] is a striking challenge, sharply etched but thoughtful. I hope it stirs up the response and effective Christian action which it energetically strives to create. Christianity simply must be supremely pertinent and supremely effective in this age of saturating frustration.

As a nation we are faced with the challenge of the ages, more definitively drawn as between the supremacy of Man or of God than it has been for centuries. I sincerely believe that, as the editorial suggests, the essence, the vital center of this conflict lies more in the realm of conviction and belief, which knows no national or continental boundaries, than in the pitting of the military or economic might of one part of the world against another.

Your World Parliament of religions would be a striking way for the Christian Churches to evidence their concern for the world dilemma. It satisfies the contemporary idea that all problems can be solved by "principalities and powers."

ROBERT L. BLACK.

Cincinnati, O.



"She's sound enough at present, but you always have to watch for a cough."

Soul & Salvation

▶ . . . IT IS EVIDENT that there is an idealized and illusory concept of Christianity. Christianity has not involved itself in the human situation because Christianity was not founded to solve the human situation nor to bring happiness, peace, freedom, and health to man. The founders of Christianity made it very clear that they were not concerned with the world from which they tried to run away and that they despised the biological man from which they also tried to escape without success. "My kingdom is not of this world" are the alleged words of Jesus. Christianity's aim was and is the salvation of the soul and the essential requisites for this salvation were laid down by the Christian ascetics as being poverty, plenty of suffering, pain and even self-torture and self-denial of sexual and other pleasures.

Leo XIII in his famous "Rerum Novarum" categorically states that "Humanity must remain as it is." Therefore, Christianity cannot involve itself in the human situation without ceasing to be Christianity.

Another question propounded by the editorial was "Can religion act in behalf of the human species itself at a time when the species is unrepresented and in danger"? Religion being an abstraction of the human mind it cannot act in behalf of the human species. There is no such thing as *religion*; there are religions, that is, responses and reactions to the environment, hence the enormous number of religions struggling for survival and dominance.

M. NOVELLA.

Miami, Fla.

Clock Turned Back

▶ NEVER, ON WHAT IS apparently so high a mental plane, have I encountered such a vast misunderstanding of Christianity and its principles as in J. M. Martinez's letter [*SR* Feb. 28]. Whether or not the Christian religion is true is not my point. The astounding thing is that the philosophical clock has seemingly been turned back, back to Voltaire, back to Nietzsche, back to shouting "God is dead!" Mr. Martinez, while apparently considering himself a "liberal intellectual," has obviously not grasped the idea that intellectualism first of all implies a detached, unbiased outlook. The bloody acts done in the name of Christianity are offered as proof of its invalidity. No mention is made of any of the great charities, the preservation of culture through the Dark Ages, the magnificent examples of kindness and self-sacrifice that have resulted from the ethics of Jesus. To malign Christianity because men have perverted it for their own ignoble ends is as ridiculous as to attack socialism because of Stalin.

DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Milan, Mo.

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The Drift of Human Means

CHILTON WILLIAMSON

AFTER an absence of several years, Arnold J. Toynbee has returned with a new work, "The World and the West,"* as slim in size as it is weighty in content. In the short compass of ninety-nine pages he addresses himself to the formidable task of describing to a Western audience the impact of Western power, technology, and ideas upon the rest of the world. His views are developed in separate chapters dealing with Russia, Islam, India, and the Far East. The last chapter is the really crucial one because in it he raises the question of what the rest of the world may have in store for the West and indicates that he may be entering a new and totally unexpected phase in his intellectual development.

It is a pleasure to say that this book has all the splendid characteristics we have come to expect from him. If anything, Mr. Toynbee is writing with even more sense of style and with greater mastery of subject matter than ever before. Wholly admirable is his skill and clarity in moving about the globe and wandering through the centuries without once upsetting a remarkable balance between the specific and the general.

Nevertheless, "The World and the West" contains the controversial elements of his other works in this vast field; in the past, historians have often felt constrained to rap his knuckles. Mr. Toynbee will be criticized for the tone of these essays, for he writes history not only in terms of lesser and greater influences but also in terms of his own likes and dislikes. He regards with disfavor fanatical Communism and fanatical Christianity (both of which he believes stem from Judaism), nationalism, and militarism. On the other hand, he indicates qualified approval of Marxism and, although not as great as in the past, of Roman Catholicism. With these two exceptions, Mr. Toynbee seems pretty soured on the West.

He will be criticized as well for errors in his handling of historical evidence. This is in part unavoidable. He works upon so vast a canvas that he cannot possibly choose and mix his own historical materials, relying instead upon those provided by others. Errors and one-sided interpretations are bound to creep in, such as the idea that Peter the Great was a thoroughgoing "Westernizer," and that the outstanding features of present-day Soviet institutions stem from Western Communism rather than from indigenous Russian roots.

Mr. Toynbee's treatment of the relations between the West and non-European peoples is another case in point. No one can afford to be complacent about the seamy side of this story, but there is another side which deserves to be told. Historians now view Western imperialism, like the Industrial Revolution, from a new perspective which is producing a less discreditable picture of what actually happened. In the light of these new interpretations, Mr. Toynbee's analysis is blacker than it need be. In times like these, it might be better not to make the West feel any guiltier than necessary.

On the credit side is the war which, during the nineteenth century, the British waged ceaselessly and at great expense against African and Islamic slave traders who did not consider the institution of slavery so peculiar. In India, native merchants, bankers, landlords, and princes collaborated in building and maintaining British power because they could not yet provide an Indian alternative. An indication that they were ready to do so was a riot caused by the moneylenders' dislike of the rural cooperative movement, a reform sponsored by the British. Mention might be made also of the fact that the British annexed New Zealand in 1840 primarily to save the Maoris from threatened extinction. Mr. Toynbee does not dwell on such matters. On the contrary, he makes some extreme statements to sustain his interpretation, even holding the West responsible for corruption in the Manchu Empire and for "disastrous militarism" in Japan. Both of these phenomena were epidemic in the Far East before Westerners put in an effective appearance. Mr. Toynbee has not yet canvassed the possibilities of uniting the world through its common vices rather than through its common spiritualities!

From "The World's Great Literatures."

Open to question is his statement that the Far East repulsed the West in the seventeenth century because at this time it offered, by and large, only fanatical religion but welcomed its advances in the nineteenth century because it then offered only Western technology. According to a recent study of the expansion of Christianity, the nineteenth was the century of the greatest missionary activity in the Far East and throughout the world. Furthermore, Mr. Toynbee implies that Roman Catholicism was less fanatical in the Far East than Protestantism; among the Christian missionaries, he believes, the Jesuits alone attempted in any way to adapt their religion to the Eastern mind. This may well be. It is a fact, however, that Akbar, the great sixteenth-century Mogul emperor, at a crucial moment in his own quest for a universal religion to unite Hindus and Moslems, rejected Catholicism as too cruel and fanatical.

UNFORTUNATELY, Mr. Toynbee's old-fashioned treatment of the impact of the West upon the world bears some resemblance to the interpretations of Western imperialism circulating beyond the Iron Curtain or among mossbacks in Indian Nationalist circles.

The really arresting chapter of this book, however, is the last. Here Mr. Toynbee tosses a bombshell. It explains the otherwise puzzling statement on the jacket that this is his first entirely new book in ten years. We will not know its full import until the last four volumes of "A Study of History" are published in 1954, but it indicates that Mr. Toynbee may be changing his outlook upon the world

*THE WORLD AND THE WEST. By Arnold J. Toynbee. New York: Oxford University Press. 99 pp. $2.

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and the solution of its problems. Unlike the "creative individuals" in his "Study," he has withdrawn, to return with a new vision, not once but three times. The first withdrawal, occurring sometime after the First World War, saw his disillusionment with the liberalism and nationalism of that era and set him to work to find out what was wrong by preparing his "Study." The second, taking place in the 1930's, produced a Christian Toynbee who saw the hand of Providence in history and who believed that Christianity might still provide us with the élan so indispensable to spiritual health. The third seems to be producing a Toynbee who believes that Christianity may be through and who now speaks of the "ex-Christian" West. Social regeneration and spiritual salvation may come, he believes, with the evolution of a new universal religion in the non-Western world.

If this is indeed what Mr. Toynbee is driving at, and his last chapter certainly seems to imply it, admirers of the second Toynbee are in for a real shock. Until now he has been welcomed by many Protestants and lay Catholics, if not as a formal member of their organizations, at least as a fellow-traveler. If present indications mean anything, the new Toynbee will find himself a controversial figure. He now has doubts as to the recuperative power of Christianity and suspects that its social and spiritual functions will be underwritten by a universal religion of non-Western origin, palatable of course to fastidious Western tastes. At this stage of Mr. Toynbee's intellectual development an autobiography might prove as illuminating as four more volumes of his "Study."

Inasmuch as Mr. Toynbee is a kind of preacher of salvation through universal religion, we may ask what evidence there is to support his suggestion that the world may provide a new religion for the West as it once provided a new religion for Rome. He does not offer any very convincing evidence; he says only that something which has happened once in world history may happen again. It appears to this writer that Mr. Toynbee longs for a utopia of universalisms and certitudes to replace the clashing particularisms and relativities which infest the globe. He is uncomfortable in a pluralistic world.

If in our lifetime the universal religion which he would like to see fails to materialize, we need not be surprised to see Mr. Toynbee reject the West *in toto*. We do not expect that he will then repair to Moscow, but we may find his ascetic figure, clad in loincloth, squatting on the banks of the Ganges reading the "Bhagavat Gita."

The Harvest Was Revolution

Culver

Nicholas I: "merely proper disgust."

THE RUSSIAN MIND. By Stuart Ramsey Tompkins. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 292 pp. $4.

By Ernest J. Simmons

FOR some years now Western European and American historians have been seeking to resolve the enigma of the Soviet Union by a study of the Russian past. Continuity between the past and the present has been pointed out in such diverse aspects as the behavior pattern of the Russian people, the power structure of the Soviet state, the leadership principle, agricultural collectivization, the concept of service to the state, the unanimity principle in rule, imperialistic designs in foreign policy, police interference, censorship, controlled education, cultural patterns, and messianism.

Undoubtedly this approach has resulted in much fruitful speculation and in the discovery of constants in the long historical process that help to explain some of the more puzzling features in the development of the Soviet state. Professor Tompkins's "The Russian Mind" is a valuable contribution to this series of scholarly investigations which seek to point out the degree of continuity between the Russia of the czars and the Russia of the Soviets.

The aim of Professor Tompkins's book is a modest one: ". . . to trace the main trends that have marked the period during which Russia has been exposed to the impact of foreign influence, to observe how these alien influences were either assimilated or rejected, and to arrive at some general ideas about which of these trends are fundamental and which may be regarded as ephemeral." And the scope is strictly limited to a consideration of the period between the reigns of Peter I and Nicholas I for this volume is to be followed by a second which will carry the story up to date.

Professor Tompkins's attempts to establish the nature and content of the Russian mind over this period by a series of separate studies of class structure, education, freemasonry, the press, censorship, the Decembrists, historiography, and the peasants. Of course, whole books could be—and have been—written on these themes, but within the necessarily limited scope of their treatment in the present volume Professor Tompkins brings to bear an extensive and varied amount of research which reveals new and fresh facets that went into the formation of the Russian mind.

Unfortunately, a philosophical alembic is lacking to distill from this mass of often unrelated material a clear stream of intellectual history. However, the past is made a frequent frame of reference for the present, and in this respect some startling similarities in details are brought out. In many practices of the government of the czars are perfectly mirrored those of the dictatorship in the Soviet Union. For example, a communication of a censorship committee of Nicholas I in 1848 reads:

> The Emperor has deigned to draw attention to the fact that while contemporary events in western Europe rouse in the body of thoughtful and reasonable people merely proper disgust, yet it is necessary to shield the lower classes from the spread among them of a circle of ideas which now, thank God, are quite foreign to them. Yet in this connection we must be on our guard since Russian newspapers are read by all the lower functionaries, in

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their homes, in lackeys' quarters, and in inns, and spread in this way among hundreds of thousands of readers to whom all this is as sacred as the law since it has appeared in print. In this sense, doubtless, there is no purpose or need for these numerous readers, of whom the majority are on the lowest level of education and of the social ladder, to know, for instance, that in Paris the throne has been hurled out of the window and publicly burned or to read the Communists' tirades, those dangerous fabrications in which foreign newspapers now abound.

Professor Tompkins sums up his conclusions in a final chapter that is both perceptive and original in its historical generalizations on the Russian mind. One may be permitted, however, to take exception to his conviction that certain of the excuses of the Soviet regime "are the logical outcome of a system that fixes its eye on the distant Utopia." For the search for this Utopia is not a unique characteristic of the Russian mind; it is a product of those Western influences which are stressed in this book, but not always adequately enough. The tyrannies of the twentieth century, in Russia as elsewhere, find their intellectual origin in the eighteenth-century European passion for unlimited liberty. For the dominant convictions of eighteenth-century rationalism—of Helvetius, Rousseau, Fichte, St. Simon, and De Maistre—was that human liberty was a sacred thing with absolute claims upon man and the state.

Russians learned from these thinkers that liberty could never be made the subject of political compromise, that they had to believe in the possibility and necessity of a Utopian social order in which all men could enjoy complete freedom without violating each other's rights. As a result history was rewritten to fit into the pattern of a predestined Utopian harmony, and power, unbounded by moral restraints, has come to be employed in the name of liberty to force its acceptance on men. In short, the genuine equality that was the goal of the eighteenth-century rationalists has become, in Soviet hands, the equality of slavery. This eighteenth-century search for a single sovereign principle, for an all-embracing ideology, has been perverted by the Soviet world—and to a certain extent by the Western world—into a form of democratic totalitarianism. What is desperately needed today is a firm foundation for political doubt rather than the deterministic political faith of the Soviets.

Dwight Morrow and reporters—"new and admirable diplomatic pattern."

The Latin & the Puritan

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. By Howard F. Cline. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 452 *pp.* $6.

By H. B. Parkes

After devoting a hundred pages to a sketch of the historical and social background and another hundred to the great Revolution, Mr. Cline presents in the second half of his book a detailed analysis of Mexican development and relations with the United States during the past two decades. He does not cover all aspects of contemporary Mexico. Concerned primarily with economic trends, he says little about the Church or about intellectual and esthetic activities. Readers who do not know Mexican history may find parts of his narrative hard to follow, since he sometimes introduces names without sufficient elucidation; and he is occasionally careless about details. But on the whole he should be congratulated on making an outstandingly valuable contribution to our understanding of our southern neighbor. This is much the best book about modern Mexico, and one of the most perceptive and illuminating books that have been written about the Mexicans of any period.

During the 1920's and 1930's, especially during the administration of Lázaro Cárdenas, the labor and agrarian reforms set in motion by the Mexican Revolution aroused many American liberals to lyrical enthusiasm. But the accession of Avila Camacho in 1940 marked an abrupt swing back to more conservative policies. During the past dozen years Mexican leaders have concentrated on rapid industrialization, a new business class has risen to wealth and power, inflation has weakened the position of labor, rapid population growth has intensified the agrarian problem, and the Catholic Church has regained much of the influence it lost during the Revolution. Little now survives of the radical idealism of twenty years ago. Some of the Americans who knew Mexico in the Thirties have been sharply disappointed by this swing of the pendulum and have argued that present trends can lead only to more mass poverty. Mr. Cline emphatically rejects this pessimistic view. Though he feels that the reforms inspired by the Revolution, including even the expropriation of the oil companies, were a necessary foundation for later development, he regards the leftist glorification of Cárdenas as sentimental and unrealistic, and credits his

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successors with much more constructive accomplishments. The statistics with which he supports his case are convincing. Industrial growth, more than two-thirds of it financed by Mexicans and not by foreign investors, and improvements in agricultural techniques have brought an impressive increase in production, and the gains have by no means gone only to the business class but have been shared by workers and peasants. Economic progress, moreover, has been accompanied by steadily increasing respect for democratic methods of government. Mexico today, according to Mr. Cline, for perhaps the first time in her stormy history, has found the way forward.

The basic Mexican problem is the pressure of an expanding population on a food supply severely limited by the scarcity of fertile land, and Mr. Cline may be drawing too many optimistic conclusions from the growth of crop production since 1945. But there can be no doubt that modern Mexico presents a most refreshing contrast with most other countries in the world. Throughout the past quarter of a century, which has seen dictatorships increasing throughout South America as well as in Europe, Mexico, almost alone, has made steady progress toward effective democracy. And during the same period, as Mr. Cline points out, the United States has won a cordial friend and invaluable ally by displaying a scrupulous respect for Mexican sovereignty, combined with well-planned economic aid. Our recent policy toward Mexico, initiated by Dwight Morrow and extended by the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, has set a new and admirable diplomatic pattern. It may well serve as a model to be followed in our leadership of the free world during the years to come.

The Classic Ores of Iberia

FEDERICO DE ONÍS

EVER since his death on December 31, 1936, the fame of Miguel de Unamuno has been growing both in Spain and abroad, and today he is considered the greatest writer of modern Spain. The reason for this is that the axial problems in thought and art at the close of the nineteenth century were given personal and Spanish expression in his writings. At that crucial moment new ideas and evaluations, that were to have a powerful influence on the twentieth century, began to make their appearance independently in certain widely separated thinkers of Europe and America, and among these Unamuno stands as one of the earliest and most original. Within the brief space of his penetrating essay on the man and his art, Arturo Barea has endeavored and, up to a point, has succeeded in finding the unity of the essentially multiple and profoundly contradictory spirit of Unamuno.

Mr. Barea discusses three themes which without doubt are basic in Unamuno. The first is his interpretation of Spain, his search for the constituent substance of the national character, which he discovers in the land, the people, and the literature of Castile: the Cid, the mystics, Don Quixote, and Calderón. The second, and the principal, is his concept of the tragic sense of life in men and nations, which voices his religion and his philosophy, and which, overleaping the bounds of reason and faith, reduces itself to the sheer will not to die. The third is his art, which Barea has examined in his novels rather than in his poetry and essays, with the result that his evaluation of Unamuno's art is somewhat incomplete and in a sense negative.

Essentially these three themes may be resumed in one, the religious, and it is this that Barea examines with greater care and insight, pointing out the connections between Unamuno and Kirkegaard and the existentialists of today. It is the differences between them, however, that are important in determining the originality of Unamuno, more comprehensive and human than they. Barea makes it clear that the roots of Unamuno's unity lie in his affirmation of his individual, concrete self; but less clear, perhaps, is his analysis of the quality that lends his work its greatest value and universality; that is to say, that his "yo" is a point of intersection for the most diverse currents of culture and life. It seems miraculous that this Spanish arch-individualist, isolated in the old, petrified city of Salamanca, was able to integrate into his personality, perhaps to a greater degree than any other European writer, the varied essences of the classical and modern literatures which form the patrimony of Western culture.

Barea makes mention of the facets and aspects of his personality and his work that limitations of space forced him to omit. There is one, however, which is fundamental in Unamuno's thought and writing: his knowledge and interpretation of America. He had always read and written about the literature of the United States; but more important, because unique, were his judgments of Spanish-American literature. It was one of his lifelong passions, and he was perhaps the first to establish its essential values—Bolívar, Sarmiento, the gaucho epic poem *Martín Fierro*, José Martí—accepted by all today. His concept of *Spanishness*, which led him to identify his own personality with that of Spain, the result of which was to make him the greatest and most universal Spaniard of our day, was not limited to the Spain of today, but to that of all time, and included the extension of its spirit and its language in America. His Hispanism was ever more embracing and, over and above the political and historic divisions, included the other great Hispanic nation, Portugal, another everlasting theme in his writing.

And through all his work is his preoccupation with the language, which led him to a new concept of a universal Spanish, of America and of Spain, and to the creation of his own personal, unmistakable style. Mr. Barea's brief book, designed for foreign readers, could not enter upon these aspects; but they deserve mention in fully evaluating Unamuno's achievement.

UNAMUNO. By Arturo Barea. Translated by Ilsa Barea. New Haven: Yale University Press. 61 pp. $2.50.

Federico de Onís, professor of Spanish literature at Columbia University, has edited a volume of the poetry of Hispania.

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Reflections on the Sward

WILLIAM COWPER: A Critical Life. By Maurice J. Quinlan. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 251 *pp.* $4.50.

By JAMES L. CLIFFORD

WHY another life of William Cowper? Is there anything more to say biographically about that gentle eighteenth-century recluse after the succession of recent books, each admirable in one way or another, by Lord David Cecil, Lodwick Hartley, Gilbert Thomas, and Norman Nicholson? The answer is emphatically "Yes."

So many of those who have written about Cowper have started from a particular point of view, whether it be psychological or religious. Not all have been interested in exhaustive research. We have thus had scholarly, critical, and impressionistic studies, not thoroughgoing, objective biographies. To be sure, Mr. Quinlan calls his new book "A Critical Life," and is under no illusion that he has produced the definitive work on Cowper. But his is by far the best in print.

He is familiar with all the research scholarship. He has had the advantage of several recent works on Cowper's friends, notably John Newton and William Hayley. He has had access to various unpublished letters and manuscripts, and has made excellent use of the fascinating diary kept by John Johnson during his cousin's last pathetic years. Moreover, Mr. Quinlan has not been afraid, as so many other biographers have been, of bringing out into the open the old rumors concerning Cowper's sexual abnormality. Was the basis of his insanity physical and not religious? Long suppressed by nineteenth-century prudery, the evidence is suggestive if not conclusive. Mr. Quinlan refuses to play up the sensational aspects of the stories, or to make any pronouncements. Soberly he gives the evidence and allows the reader to decide.

Any biographer must inevitably come to grips with the problem of Cowper's Evangelical faith. Here Mr. Quinlan is eminently sane and understanding. He is not one to find a Calvinistic source for all the poet's troubles—for that terrifying conviction that he had committed the unpardonable sin and was irrevocably damned, or for the periodic fits of insanity. While it may have been unfortunate that Cowper did not find a more comforting faith, the reasons for his mania lie elsewhere.

With an attractive, easy style, Mr. Quinlan sketches in the well-known events in his subject's life, always trying to relate the man to his literary works. For Cowper, he feels, the biographical approach to literature is the most rewarding. So much in the poems and letters becomes meaningful only when studied in relation to the writer's tragic life. Nevertheless, pure criticism is not completely neglected, and near the end there is an interesting long chapter which concentrates on the imagery in the poems.

As a critic, Mr. Quinlan makes no startlingly new discoveries. But he expertly focuses attention on Cowper's Biblical imagery, his frequent metaphorical use of "worm" and "thorns," occasionally of such terms as "chains," "fetters," "rods," and his stress of "storms" and "tempests." Mr. Quinlan is no Freudian and resists the impulse to find esoteric meanings behind all of Cowper's symbols. On the other hand, he has shown how significant is the imagery in the poems for any complete understanding of the man or the poet.

Mr. Quinlan's new book should interest everyone who is curious about the strange hidden springs of genius and the relations of madness to literary creation.

Belles-Lettres Notes

JOHNSONIAN EPHEMERA: In his recent edition of Samuel Johnson's letters, R. W. Chapman capped his career as a Johnsonian scholar. His keen work on Jane Austen, also, has easily put readers of those two dissimilar masters in his debt. Now, in a collection of what he modestly calls *ephemera*, **"Johnsonian and Other Essays and Reviews"** (Oxford, $3.50), we can enjoy his more informal writing on a wider variety of subjects. Most of the pieces are book reviews and addresses, and most of them discuss eighteenth-century England (especially Johnson and his circle) and the problems of editing and lexicography.

The pieces on familiar subjects will surprise no one; they have his familiar felicities. So do his other subjects—from landscape gardening to Thomas Love Peacock. In lexicography he is a liberal in insisting that new words deserve a place in dictionaries; but he is a firm conservative in setting himself against simplified spelling. No doctrinaire, he solves all his problems with moderation.

Although his reviews printed here originally appeared in several papers

(*Continued on page* 46)

—*Illustration for Cowper's "John Gilpin."*

"Down ran the wine into the road . . . etc."

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Evolution of a Document

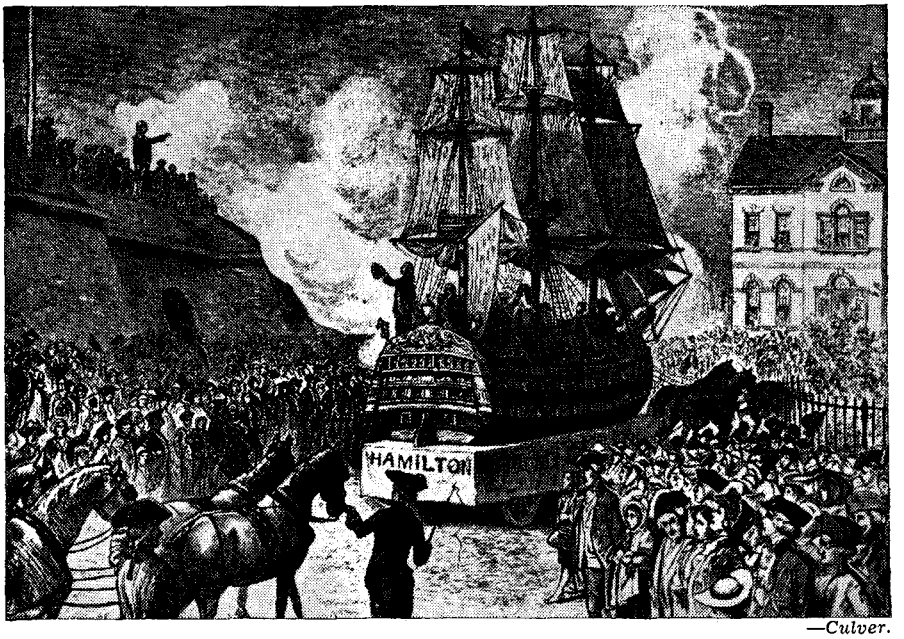
CARL BRENT SWISHER

FOR a university press, concerned with propagation of sound information and searching ideas, publication of Professor Crosskey's monumental work on the Constitution* represents an amazing performance. The work resembles a 1,400-page lawyer's brief, extensively documented and tightly reasoned, on behalf of an interpretation of the Constitution never accepted by the American people. The author, a professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School, has been engaged for well over a decade in assembling materials to prove that the Constitution drafted in 1787 set up not a Federal but a unitary government with virtually unlimited power in Congress and with a judiciary superior to state judiciaries not only in Federal but in state matters as well. Under this interpretation, gone is the independent power of the states over their own local commerce and over most other subjects with which Congress, in its virtually unlimited discretion, may see fit to deal. The Federal courts assume a long rejected common-law jurisdiction and leave to the states final interpretation not even of their own laws. Achieved at last is a symmetry provided for by the Framers in 1787 but thus far prevented, first by political distortion of the Constitution by such anti-Federalists as Jefferson and Madison and Supreme Court justices such as Taney, and then by the ignorance of the people as to what their Constitution actually was. At last we can have the millennium. The Constitution is a lovely princess wafted into poisoned slumber by the machinations of Jeffersonian politicians. Two huge volumes of rewritten history provide an antidote for the poison and an elixir to revive the Constitutional maiden after more than a century and a half of troubled dreaming.

These two volumes, to repeat, have the characteristics of a lawyer's brief except for their want of brevity and except for the forms of organization and printing which suggest a work in American Constitutional history, and except also for scornful references to the opposition. A lawyer's brief can be thrown into perspective only by the presentation of a counter brief, written with a comparable effort to arrange facts in support of an opposing thesis. On such a brief the reviewer has not a decade to spend, and if it were spent he doubts whether a university press could appropriately publish the product as Constitutional history. The work must therefore be characterized briefly, with indication of the author's thesis and his method of supporting it.

The author takes into account the fact that the Constitution is written in terms which are largely undefined therein and that all general terms are subject to a slow drift in meaning, with the result that old meanings are subordinated and new ones develop to crowd them into obscurity. While lamenting that the vast array of pre-Constitutional materials has never been examined "with an open mind and a disregard of preconceptions," he himself selects those word meanings by which he can "propound a unitary theory of the Constitution." It is a commonplace that most of the words used in the Constitution were used elsewhere in a variety of senses, none of them necessarily incorrect. With unerring skill the author finds the meanings he seeks, shows that these could have been the meanings of the Framers, and then, in the face of other interpretations equally or more obviously sound, and in spite of the fact that he is largely without support among reputable Constitutional historians, he leaps to the conclusion that the meanings he has found are the only ones that are valid. He states that "since, from a scientific point of view, the best and truest theory is that which explains the widest array of facts by rendering them comprehensible as parts of a consistent whole, the Constitutional theory of the book will, in the end, be presented to the reader, not only as a way to an amelioration of many of the evils and defects in our present system of law and government, but as a scientifically tested and proved theory of Constitutional history, from the rise of the pre-Revolutionary controversy with England, in the 1760's, to the present time."

Professor Crosskey breaks ground for his thesis by an attack on conventional interpretation of the commerce clause, interpretation which permits Congress to regulate interstate commerce but leaves to the states regulation of commerce which is strictly local. He contends that there are no limits to the regulatory power of Congress. Noting that the Constitution makes no mention of "interstate commerce" but rather speaks of commerce "among the several states," he analyzes the words "among" and "states" and discovers that Congress has power to regulate commerce among the people who live in the states, and that state lines place no limits on this power. The word "commerce" is also analyzed and found to



—*Culver.*

Celebrating the Ratification of the Constitution by New York State, July 26, 1788.

**POLITICS AND THE CONSTITUTION IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. By William W. Crosskey. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 2 vols. 1410 pp. $20.*

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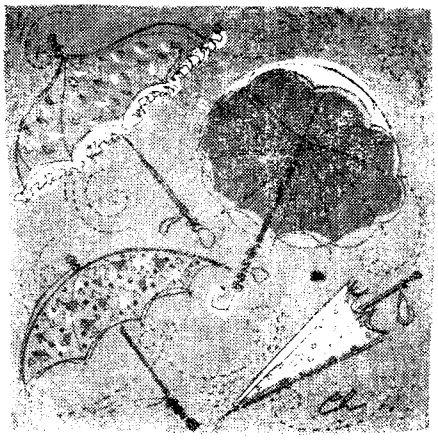
include all varieties of "gainful activity." Congress therefore has virtually all power over such activity, unimpeded by any jurisdiction of state and local governments. This reinterpretation gives us governmental symmetry, but a symmetry that smacks of absolutism. We secure order in the field of commercial regulation by eliminating one of the competitors for jurisdiction—the states. Any conflict could be similarly resolved—between man and man, between corporation and corporation—but the expedient is a bit drastic.

In similar fashion the author gives Congress general powers in other legislative spheres and abolishes the restraints of judicial review. He is undisturbed by the "biased" Constitutional history written by others. They have been deceived by the bias of Jefferson and Madison and their ilk. *The Federalist*, he holds, is not to be trusted, since it was written to hoodwink people with anti-Federalist leanings. Furthermore, he says without documentation, "it is virtually certain that much of *The Federalist* was written only to fill up space in the New York 'Federal' newspapers and thereby to make less obvious the exclusion therefrom of opposing views."

Even if Professor Crosskey were right and all other historians wrong about the original meaning of the Constitution, a basic fact would remain. A living Constitution is more than a static document. It grows and adapts itself to public needs and desires. If a few people in the Constitutional Convention planned the centralization of power the author envisages, the American people quickly demonstrated the fact that they wanted something very different. They have yielded to centralization where necessary but resisted it where local government and separated powers could better promote the public welfare.

No amount of rewriting of history can change this fact. If the Framers really attempted to palm off on the people something that might easily become a highly centralized tyranny —and this the reviewer profoundly disbelieves—more than a century and a half of American history demonstrates that the people will have none of it.

Carl Brent Swisher is Thomas B. Stran professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University and author of "American Constitutional Development," "Growth of Constitutional Power in the U.S.," and "Theory and Practice of American National Government."



Grandfather's Gaiters

A MIRROR FOR AMERICANS: Life and Manners in the United States, 1790-1870, as Recorded by American Travelers. Edited by Warren S. Tryon. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Three vols. $14.50.

By Harvey Wish

WHILE recent social historians have compiled excellent anthologies to picture nineteenth-century America through the eyes of British or Continental travelers, Professor Warren Tryon of Boston University has been unusually effective in a new anthology which relies exclusively upon American eyewitnesses. As one might expect, native observers are less exposed to the temptation facing Europeans of laying greatest stress upon American characteristics that contrast most with European traits. This tendency, as reflected in the travel accounts of Dickens and Trollope, leads to obvious distortion at the outset. On the other hand, the sin of chauvinism can easily destroy the validity of native accounts, but this, fortunately, the editor has largely eliminated through wise selection.

Dr. Tryon presents native travelers from every walk of life to evaluate the American scene. There are expert journalists like Horace Greeley, Frederick Law Olmstead, and Bayard Taylor; a distinguished Yale scientist, Benjamin Silliman; the hell-fire camp meeting revivalist Lorenzo Dow; the shrewd trader of the Santa Fé trail, Josiah Gregg; and a host of lawyers, educators, men of letters, businessmen, and plain housewives. The impressive fact about this anthology is that the editor has skilfully integrated a continuous series of vivid impressions that will serve most readers as a full and fascinating social history of the United States between the years 1790 and 1870. Each of the three slender volumes is devoted to a geographic area: "Life in the East," "The Cotton Kingdom," and "The Frontier Moves West." Selections are sufficiently large in size and closely related in topic.

Transportation is not neglected. Rural folk often depended upon "corduroy roads," made of small trees stripped of their boughs. In marshy country, this could be catastrophic for wagons and coaches. Federal judges complained of the upsets that threw them out of their coaches on the way to their circuit court. In Chicago, pedestrians walked cautiously upon plank roads; a misstep could plunge them into the filthy pools that lurked beneath these walks. Antebellum trains were anything but luxurious. One of the discomforts was the twenty-minute stop for lunch at an unappetizing eating crib where poor food, badly prepared, could be had (after a long wait) at high prices. To vary the monotony of a slow train ride, passengers found an entertaining expedient during election years by taking a straw vote. "All who are in favor of Buchanan take off their boots; all in favor of Fremont keep them on."

Bayard Taylor arrived in San Francisco at the very inception of the Gold Rush when the city consisted largely of canvas tents and inflation reached fantastic extremes. He even sold at one dollar each the copies of the *New York Tribune* that he had used in packing. San Francisco miners dropped enough of their precious dust to create a minor industry for youngsters who earned $5 to $14 a day by painstakingly collecting some of the scattered particles. Horace Greeley looked over Salt Lake City in 1859, entered into the inevitable argument over polygamy with the patient Brigham Young, and marveled at the material advances made by the Latter Day Saints. Rustic audiences arriving in the city to see Brigham Young's new theatre did not know what to make of Dumas' tragic "Camille." In the final act, when the dying Camille shakes with a coughing tremor, a sympathetic elderly lady walked upon the stage with a glass of water.

Readers will enjoy the detailed account of a frontier camp meeting, the "half-horse-half-alligator" river bullies, the incidents of plantation life, interviews with Jefferson and Dolly Madison, the vanities of high society, and the social problems of the Five Points. Realistic dialogue and authentic colloquialisms add flavor and interest to the selections.

Harvey Wish, professor of history at Western Reserve University, is the author of "Society and Thought in America."

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—By Glen Rounds, from "Who Blowed Up the Church House?"

'Possums in the Moonshine

WHO BLOWED UP THE CHURCH HOUSE?: And Other Ozark Folk Tales. By Vance Randolph. New York: Columbia University Press. 232 *pp.* $3.50.

By Charles Morrow Wilson

THE Ozarks, which properly or improperly take in close to 50,000 square miles of lower Missouri, North Arkansas, and East Oklahoma, remain one of the nation's more significant reservoirs for folk resources. By "folk" we mean the beliefs and living ways, the play, work, speech, and whimsies of everyday and long-settled Ozarks who remain majoritywise low-income yeomen on the hillsides, or the creek prongs, or in the river valleys.

We use the word "reservoir" because the folkways of the Ozarks can no longer be described as a living, flowing river; they endure only in figurative impoundment basins which are well off the main highways and well beyond the principal towns. Even so Ozark folkways remain a distinguished resource in cultural resources not only for the United States, but for much of the Western World beyond.

Vance Randolph is one of the more capable fathomers of this reservoir. As president and longtime leading spirit of the Ozark Folklore Society Randolph has also sought to be tender of the reservoir. In the main the latter efforts have failed because they have degenerated into a rather dismal succession of annual "folk festivals" for the most part programed by unsuccessful writers, dismal fiddle players, female ballad chanters from Peoria who "had" the balladry course at Bennington College, and nearby university or college faculty members similarly weighted with exhibitionism but cursed with excessive lead in the gluteus maximus, which apparently prevents their actually learning whereof they would speak.

But Vance Randolph is a diligent and sincere worker who serves usually as a fathomer. "Who Blowed Up the Church House?", probably the best of his Ozark books, is highly readable proof of this service as devoted fathomer. We like and recommend the book; so much so that we wish it were bigger, more leisurely, and more philosophical, since Ozark backwoods living is so intrinsically deliberate and philosophical, so wondrous an overlapping of lyrical fantasy with perceptive realism.

Therefore this reviewer feels toward the book much as his father felt toward the diminutive pat of butter served him the one time, at eighty-two, when he journeyed to St. Louis and there had dinner at the Harvey Restaurant in the Union Station. "Waitah!" he called, having eaten the preliminary pat of butter, "this sample is fine . . . Now bring me some buttah!"

In this book Vance Randolph serves 175 undersize samples of Ozark yarns, no fewer than forty of real distinction. They begin with the title skit about the country preacher who for God's work mooched an armload of stovewood from the grouchy miser only to find out the hard way that one stick of the wood had been loaded with gunpowder which blowed up the church house.

And he continues through a rather amazing array of human interest items, vaudeville skits (such as an Ozark version of the Three Little Pigs) and delves into lusty Americana, including country-style recalls of such diverse personalities as the Ozarks' Johnny Appleseeds; Belle Shirley (Starr), the outrageously romanticized Queen of the Early Gun Molls; the illiterate and partially defingered railroad brakeman who dictated to his partly literate wife "The Slow Train through Arkansaw"; the seemingly affable Indians who cheered on the orating politician by shouts of "Oolah! Oolah!" (meaning in Shawnee, which the politico also did not understand, Bull Manure).

Vance Randolph edits well, at times brilliantly. This is of the essence since most of the sketches are cut down from first-hand recitations by actual Ozarks people. He tells, ". . . I persuaded an aged hillman to spin a yarn into my recorder . . . That night when the typist got it transcribed we found that *God damn* appeared twenty-seven times in a 900-word script. I left four attributive *Goddamns* . . . to preserve the flavor . . ."

The extreme brevity of the sketches

Charles Morrow Wilson is the author of "Backwoods America," "Cornbread and Creek Water: The Landscape of Rural Poverty," and a number of special studies of Ozark life.

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does not harm the flavor or dialect. Repeatedly it does leave the reader with a one-dimensional glimpse of an intriguing folkyarn which deserves at least a three dimensional one. Some of the sketches are true gems. Many are hard gems, tending toward bawdiness or hyper-concern with illicit sexual intercourse, or dealing terrific spankings, possibly deserved, to backwoods preachers. Several are throwbacks to folk tales of the British Isles and Europe. Several are bizarre reversions to witchcraft and snake-marrying themes. Many more are direct lifts from the perennially fascinating carnival of backwoods living.

We find ourselves all but busting to quote individual yarns and closely paralleling experiences from our own youth in the Ozarks. Also reveling in the superb Randolph ear for Ozark phrases and dialect. The extensive source notes which take some forty pages in the back of the book provide another serving of interesting reading. The line drawings by Glen Rounds are expressive and at times funny. "Comments of a Folklorist" by Herbert Halpert adds nothing of value. But the book as a whole does.

Unknown Parent

CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN. By David Lee Clark. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. 355 *pp.* $6.

By Tremaine McDowell

STUDENTS of American civilization and more particularly of American literature have looked forward to the publication of this life of Charles Brockden Brown with special interest because his descendants placed his manuscripts at the "exclusive disposition" of Mr. Clark, who describes his book as "an authorized biography."

Distressed by the general assumption that Brown was merely a novelist or the first professional man of letters in the United States, Mr. Clark proposes to record Brown's "manifold activities as lover, friend, editor, schoolmaster, merchant, literary critic, and novelist" as fully "as the known facts would warrant."

The known facts concerning Brown's personal life, it soon becomes evident, are not extensive. As a lover, for example, he develops a "violent passion" for one Henrietta G., who provokes him to wander in the moonlight playing his flute and even to think of suicide, but it is impossible to identify her. And it is not easy to accept Mr. Clark's statement that Brown's conventional "Journal Letters" (sixteen in number, now printed for the first time) are literally the "intimate and personal" correspondence of Henrietta G. and the novelist. As for his second love affair, it is known only that Brown's mother "breaks off his connection with Miss Potts." When he fell in love with Elizabeth Linn, she returned each of his romantic letters (thirty-nine are printed by Mr. Clark) after one reading and in her few replies she appeared to be "cruel, cold, and variable." (Perhaps Brown's Godwinianism alarmed her.) Eventually, however, the lover was successful; Elizabeth and he were married and "their marriage was apparently a very happy and unusually tranquil one."

In dealing with Brown the author, Mr. Clark does not lack for facts—"facts," he states, "tyrannous though they be, have ever been before me." Here he presents details of publication, frequent and extensive quotations, and summaries of plots. From time to time, he offers brief comments and he concludes his chapters on Brown's activities as journalist, novelist, literary critic, and historian with a few paragraphs of summary.

In the preface, the book is described as "an interpretation of Brockden Brown's place in American life and literature." In his numerous and emphatic pronouncements on public affairs and on literary matters, Brown was often an exponent of declining eighteenth-century rationalism and less often of emerging romanticism. As "a devout nationalist," for example, he allied himself with the romantic movement: our own history is the chief concern of Americans, our manners should be evaluated in their own terms, we should create "a new school of art" and give full support to native authors. But in judging American literature, Brown applied the "universal, objective standards of taste" of the eighteenth century. The situation is further confused by Mr. Clark's insistence that Brown is "a realist" (he is concerned with "the realities of life: insanity, fanaticism, master passions, ventriloquism, somnambulism, yellow fever, savages"). Brown, it is evident, was so complex a figure and, as such,

Chairman of the program in American Studies at the University of Minnesota, Tremaine McDowell is the author of "America in Literature," "The Romantic Triumph," and other books.

Your Literary I.Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

THEY SERVED MUSES TWAIN

Many writers have effectively combined literary talents with musical gifts. Nan Carpenter of Missoula, Montana, asks you to identify ten of these. On the basis of ten points for each identification, a score of sixty is good, seventy gratifying, and eighty admirable. Answers on page 54.

1. Distinguished Elizabethan poet, lutenist, "doctor of phisicke," composer of "ayres," this true son of Apollo wrote a treatise on the art of poetry and one called "A New Way of Making Foure Parts in Counterpoint."
2. Author of "A Citizen of the World," during his Wanderjahren he traveled about Europe on foot, paying for hospitality by playing the flute.
3. Author of "Chamber Music," this Irish writer had such a fine tenor voice that he thought seriously of becoming a professional musician.
4. Credited with having introduced the sonnet into England, this poet ("Blame Not My Lute") and lutenist wrote much of his verse to be sung.
5. Author of "Cavalier Tunes," he was an enthusiastic pianist from childhood and taught his little son the piano in Italy.
6. A great admirer of Handel, this eminent Victorian satirist and utopian novelist composed in the style of Handel.
7. Latin Secretary for the Commonwealth, poet ("At a Solemn Musick") and prose writer ("Tetrachordon"), he had a "tuneable voice, an excellent ear, could play on the Organ, and bear a part in vocal and instrumental Musick."
8. A descendant of distinguished Elizabethan and Jacobean musicians, author of a treatise "Music and Poetry," he played the flute in Baltimore's Peabody Orchestra.
9. Author of a tract against Luther which won him the title "Defender of the Faith," this theologically-trained monarch was a competent lutenist, singer, poet, and composer.
10. Virginia statesman, agrarian, and philosopher, author of an essay on the Anglo-Saxon language, he found relaxation from a strenuous public life in playing the violin.

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C. B. Brown—"challenge, inspiration."

so revelatory of the complex pattern of ideas at the close of his century that no single volume can do full justice to the facts of his life and to his place in American culture.

In his final pages, Mr. Clark describes Brown as a major figure in his own day, "a challenge to the present, and an inspiration to the future." This high praise is perhaps a useful corrective to the less enthusiastic verdict of students of American letters who have not lived as long and as intimately with Brockden Brown as has his present biographer.

Americana Notes

DOBIE AT LARGE: J. Frank Dobie's **"Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest"** (Southern Methodist University Press, $3.50) is a reworked free-wheeling bibliography, with a good number of titles, a certain amount of interpretation and criticism, and a lot of Frank Dobie mixed into a brunswick stew of local literature. Those wickedly critical bibliographers who lurk under every centimeter rule, "mo" and "folding frontispiece" will have delirium tremens after reading this book. But to ordinary people who like the Dobiesque approach to literary criticism and Southwestern life this book has real appeal. It is not as good as the famous Wagoner-Camp bibliography which in a modest way has become an American classic, and it is not as bad as a lot of other regional bibliographies. The editor does not hesitate to pass quick judgment on his titles, and his authors. He flung a sharp left to the chin of John J. Hooper in a charge of intellectual dishonesty caused by a material betterment of his economic conditions. He has labeled James Beckwourth "champion of Western liars," and the most he says about Cecil J. Alter's fine biography of Jim Bridger is that the book was reprinted by Long's College Book Store of Columbus, Ohio.

When Brother Dobie lands among the cowboy books, he acts just like Br'er Fox in the briar patch. He lays great store by Teddy Blue Abbott's unvarnished account of yearlings and women he knew on the old trails, Joseph G. McCoy's classic "Historic Sketches," and Tom Horn's "Life," along with a whole trail herd of others. This is a bibliography where the sparks fly just like those from a country Texas blacksmith's emery wheel. —THOMAS D. CLARK.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY MILLIONAIRE: Less heralded than the business giants of nineteenth century America are many entrepreneurs of smaller stature who were of tremendous importance in the development of our industrial civilization. One of these lesser figures is the subject of an excellent biography by Hal Bridges, **"Iron Millionaire: Life of Charlemagne Tower"** (University of Pennsylvania Press, $4.75), the story of an iron man who made millions in the development of the great iron ore region of northern Minnesota.

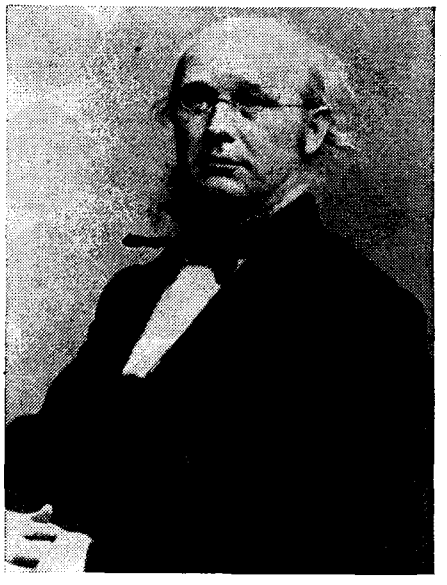
Born in 1809, educated at Harvard, and trained in the law, Tower became active in business affairs at an early age, when the death of his father compelled him to assume the management of the family enterprises. Bankrupt after a decade, he returned to the practice of law and, while employed by a wealthy speculator in Pennsylvania coal lands, acquired extensive land holdings for himself. Unsuccessful in exploiting these lands after his return from military service in the Civil War, he sold them and thereby acquired his first million dollars. Not content, he began a new career at the age of seventy, when he undertook to open and exploit the iron deposits around Vermilion Lake in Minnesota. Just as he attained success a ruthless syndicate forced him to sell the entire development, but with the philosophical calm acquired in long years of business dealings he accepted the purchase price of over six million dollars and became a member of the syndicate himself. Proud, determined, and honest according to his lights, he was perhaps little better or worse than his contemporaries in finance and industry. His mind was active, his interests varied. To a friend he confided one reason for his pursuit of wealth: it would enable him "to live without being restrained in a choice of occupations for my mind."

Mr. Bridges's style gives life to a work which is a valuable contribution to American economic history as well as a very readable biography of an interesting man.

—JAMES F. HOPKINS.

TWO SELF-WILLED MEN: Of books about Abraham Lincoln there is no end, nor have biographers and historians neglected Horace Greeley. In **"Lincoln and Greeley"** (University of Illinois Press, $6), Harlan Hoyt Horner brings "these two self-willed, deeply determined men" together, discusses their relations with one another, and points out the influence of each on the great political developments of their day. Their paths crossed many times, and their fundamental beliefs were to a large degree similar. Both were admirers of Henry Clay, both became Republicans upon the dissolution of the Whig Party, both had a "perennial itch for office," and both abhorred slavery. They also had their differences, which led Greeley to oppose the nomination of Lincoln both in 1860 and 1864 (although he supported the ticket loyally after the conventions), and which caused friction between them at times during the war years. Lincoln made up his mind only after deep consideration, then pursued his course calmly and steadfastly; Greeley could shift quickly from "a kindly judicial attitude to a carping, fault-finding view" and further to something akin to hysteria.

From the beginning the statesman was determined to preserve the Union, the editor at first hoped "never to live in a republic, whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets." Greeley goaded the administration toward emancipation, Lincoln bided his time until the proper moment for his proclamation. Greeley clamored for a quick end



Horace Greeley—"perennial itch."

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to the war and even participated in conversations with Southern agents; Lincoln refused to be diverted from his course toward victory. Greeley never considered the President a great man, but he felt that the assassination was doubly tragic because Lincoln's talents best fitted him to heal the wounds of war and direct the country in peacetime. Reviewing the careers of both men, the author concludes that "it is not far from the truth to say: Lincoln died too soon, Greeley lived too long."

Horner shows respect and admiration for his subjects, but he is no hero-worshiper. Neither is he a debunker or revisionist, and his interpretations usually represent the traditional point of view. The value of his work lies in the fact that it presents carefully marshaled evidence to substantiate judgments matured during more than forty years of reading and contemplation on the lives of these two great Americans.

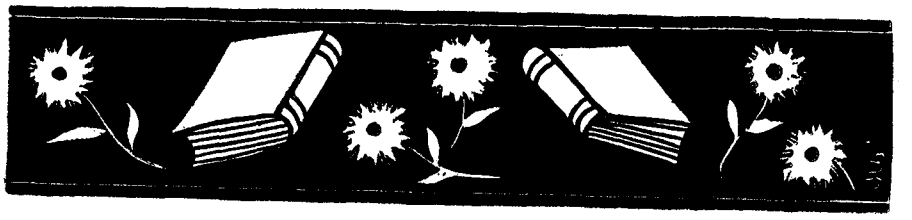
—JAMES F. HOPKINS.

PIONEER PENNSYLVANIA PRESBYTERIAN: How was Presbyterianism established in southwestern Pennsylvania? What of the home life, schooling, church activities and other interests, including political and educational, of a pioneer clergyman? In **"John McMillan, The Apostle of Presbyterianism in the West, 1752-1833"** (University of Pittsburgh Press, $3) Dwight Raymond Guthrie answers these questions in part. From 1774, when he was licensed to preach, to his death in 1833 John McMillan gave himself to arduous tasks under conditions which often were so difficult that one less certain of their importance would have abandoned the work.

When I saw such chapter titles as "Home," "Church," "Education," "Presbytery," I wondered whether they suggested the style and content of the book. They do. In simple form, with the narrative perhaps better than attempts at analysis, these topics are discussed in the manner the title words imply. In places details are unduly abundant without adding new information; scholars of social history may be disappointed; occasionally too much may be claimed for McMillan. Perhaps the chief contribution of the book is that it gives one a renewed appreciation of the fact that significant results may come from unpromising origins. —WILL D. GILLIAM, JR.

FORGOTTEN FIRST VIRGINIAN: A Virginian of justified renown in the eighteenth century, but now little remembered, at last receives proper recognition in David John Mays's **"Edmund Pendleton, 1721-1803"** (Harvard Uni-

(*Continued on page 67*)



The Proper Study

RALPH LINTON

IN June 1952 the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, formerly the Viking Fund, celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding by an international conference on the present state of anthropology. Fifty leading anthropologists from all parts of the world participated. In order to expedite the work of the conference, each participant prepared a paper in which he summarized the accomplishments in some aspects of the science and indicated what he regarded as some of the more pressing problems remaining to be solved. These papers were circulated before the conference, then discussed by the assembled group. The present volume, the prompt appearance of which has set a record for scientific publication of this sort, consists of these original papers.* A second volume containing summaries of the discussions will be published shortly under the title "An Appraisal of Anthropology Today."

The magnitude of the task involved in making an inventory of this sort can only be appreciated by one familiar with the science. Anthropology attempts to apply the findings of all scientific disciplines to the study of a single species, man, in all his manifold aspects. While such an attempt is directly in line with the modern scientific interest in configurations and pattern phenomena, the results reveal our lack of techniques or ability to deal with such phenomena adequately. Instead of a single, well-rounded science, anthropology has tended to become a series of sub-sciences, each pursuing its individual ends with little reference to the rest, or to the larger ends to which all give lip service. The most serious criticism which can be leveled at the present volume is that the omission of all discussions has eliminated the interstitial materials developed during the conference. None of the connections and interrelations which became apparent in the course of the ten-day conference appear here. Each essay stands alone, linked to the rest only by its position in the table of contents.

The fifty essays which compose the volume have been grouped under three headings: Problems of the Historical Approach, Problems of Process, and Problems of Application. The first two are further subdivided into sections dealing with Method, Results, and Theories. Each subdivision is carried across the whole varied field covered by the science and the resulting juxtapositions are sometimes curious. Thus, except for their adherence to a few principles common to all scientific research, it is hard to see what "method" in human paleontology and "method" in studies of social structure have in common. The current system of classifying the various branches of anthropology in terms of their subject matter is admittedly unsatisfactory, but whether or not this new system has anything other than novelty to recommend it remains to be seen.

IN spite of these caveats, the volume gives impressive evidence of the progress which has already been made in the study of man. To this reviewer the essays dealing with Results seem most impressive, those on Method less so, and those on Theory least satisfactory. It is evident that the more concrete the material with which an-

*ANTHROPOLOGY TODAY: *An Encyclopedic Inventory. Edited by A. L. Kroeber. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.* 966 *pp.* $9.

Ralph Linton, Sterling Professor of anthropology at Yale University, is the author of "The Study of Man" and other books.

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thropological research has had to deal the more rapid has been its advance. It is safe to say that in the fields of human paleontology and archeology the main lines of development can already be perceived so clearly that no new discoveries are likely to have revolutionary results. In these fields the anthropologist has been able to draw heavily on the techniques developed in the natural and physical sciences and to refine his research methods to a point undreamed of even a generation ago.

In comparison with these branches of anthropology, those dealing with the operation of living societies, with cultural processes, and with the infinitely complex interactions involved in the newly recognized interactions of culture and personality have all lagged far behind. The conclusions presented in the essays on these subjects will serve to stimulate further research and are often highly suggestive, but few of them can be demonstrated by methods satisfactory to workers in other scientific disciplines. In analyzing the complex phenomena of human behavior there is no substitute for the brilliant intuitive mind, but if its conclusions are to carry conviction they must be reinforced by a more concrete methology than any currently in use.

The essays dealing with Problems of Application are in some respects the most interesting in the book. Although the attempt to turn anthropological knowledge to practical uses is an exceedingly recent development, it is already demonstrating its value in a surprising number of different fields. Anthropologists are at work, not only in many branches of colonial administration where they might be expected, but also in labor relations, marketing organizations, and medical institutions, with other uses soon to follow.

The casual reader will find certain parts of this book stiff going, but as an inventory of anthropology's accomplishments and prospects today it could hardly be bettered. It is a must for all who are interested in the science.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT No. 511

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 511 will be found in the next issue.

CDANHCO TD

GPTPEMRPT F KFXM

FT F

EFTAPGQHPZP.

QFXR OFXOXHC

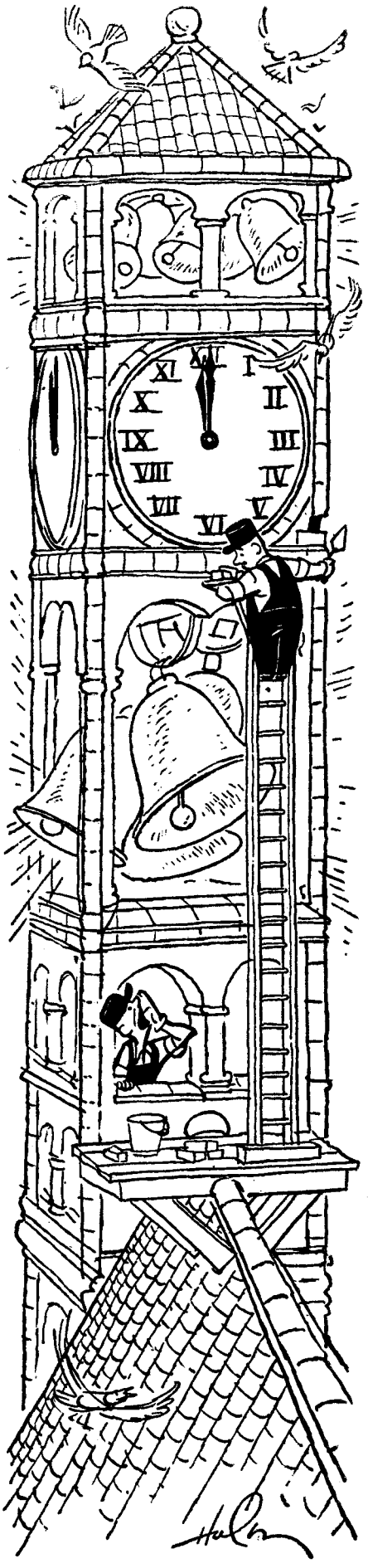
Answer to Literary Crypt No. 510

Every man is an omnibus in which his ancestors ride.
—O. W. HOLMES.

Slide-Rule Grammar

THE TRAINING OF SCIENTISTS: Drs. Robert H. Knapp and H. B. Goodrich of Wesleyan University have spent more than six years in an effort to learn what educational institutions and methods develop scientists most effectively. They have analyzed the biographies of 18,000 investigators with a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent, the men who furnish leadership in research and advanced teaching. Their findings are presented in a somewhat misleadingly titled book, **"Origins of American Scientists"** (University of Chicago Press, $7.50).

Although the number of scientists in the United States has practically doubled in each decade from 1880 to 1930, the demand still exceeds the supply—and one obvious way of relieving the shortage is to study the alma maters of successful research workers. The authors have developed a productivity index and use it to compile a list of the fifty leading institutions which "are especially productive of scientists." The list is notable for the fact that it includes "forty small liberal arts colleges many of limited reputation, and mostly located in the Middle and Far West . . . Only three are universities of eminent reputation, namely, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, and Wisconsin." The size of graduating classes seems to have something to do with producing scientists. Classes of 40 to 150 students fall in the most desirable range and productivity slumps sharply if classes are much bigger or much smaller. The best teachers, by the way, combine "masterfulness, warmth, and professional competence" —and the authors suggest that their main conclusions may apply to the education of all students, whether or not they are science majors.
—JOHN PFEIFFER.



"I said, 'IT'S NOON!'"

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Workouts for Writers

SR's Annual Preview of Summer Conferences

GORHAM MUNSON

TO SEE the summer writers' conference idea in epitome, I picture the late Herschel Brickell filling a wing chair in the spacious lounge of Congreve North Hall, which is at the University of New Hampshire, and on the chair facing him a student-writer named Paul J. Murphy. Outside there is strong August sunshine, and a breeze brings salt air from the coastal marshes near Durham. Brickell, a big man, big-brotherly in manner, soft-speaking, is riffling through a manuscript and doing most of the talking. Murphy is earnestly attentive. He is a post-office clerk from Conneaut, Ohio, and has previously sold three articles, one to *Better Homes and Gardens,* two to *House Beautiful*—success enough to make him wonder if he hasn't the makings of a writer. So he has tried his hand at humorous fiction and is investing his vacation in a writers' conference. Now he is receiving the advice of a seasoned journalist who can teach what he practises, which not all journalists can . . . In the next few months Murphy is to make two sales—both to *Redbook*—of the pieces he showed Brickell.

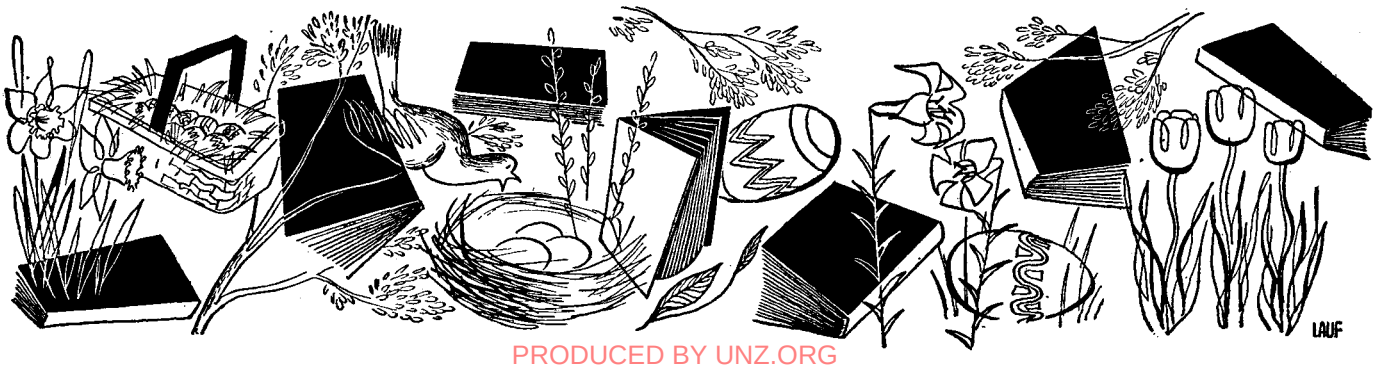
Herschel Brickell was the typical instructor at writers' conferences—a veteran editor, reviewer, article-writer, catholic in taste, devoid of literary snobbery, friendly toward beginners but never over-kind in judgment—a rough big brother to the aspiring writer. And Murphy at that time (1950) was the typical conference member—a person who had had the pleasant stimulus of a small success but had not become conceited (that is, unteachable) and was bent on getting pointers to enlarge his initial success. Mark Hopkins at one end of a log, a student at the other end constituted a college, they used to say. Herschel Brickell in T-shirt, slacks, and sandals vis-á-vis a coatless student like Paul Murphy of Conneaut, Ohio, in the airy lounge of a college hall constituted a writers' conference.

Brickell contributed a great deal to the maturing of the writers' conference idea, and an important part of his contribution was the annual preview of summer conferences he wrote for the *SR.* Last spring he was in South America, and I substituted for him. This year I am his replacement, for Herschel Brickell, in poor health, chose not to live to organize his own conference in Southern New England. In remembering my predecessor while gathering material for this preview, I was reminded that 1953 writers' conferences will have a tradition animating them, for one of the makers of this tradition was Herschel Brickell.

There is nothing original about the writers' conference tradition. Rather it continues the tradition of the writer's workshop from the days of the Greek rhetors to the present trend of engaging professional writers to teach college courses. It is a tradition of hard work ("Who casts to write a living line, must sweat"—Ben Jonson), of readability ("The writer should so write that his reader not only may but must understand"—Quintilian), of productivity ("Produce again—produce; produce better than ever, and all will yet be well"—Henry James), and of business sense ("The author has to see that the work is placed before the public as advantageously as possible"—Arnold Bennett). From a considerable knowledge of writers' conferences over the last twenty-five years, I can say that they never minimize the hard fact that writing is long, hard work—that they declare that writing is communication with a reader and not self-expression and the reader be damned—that they stimulate the apprentice-writer to increased production—and that they instruct the writer in the ways of advantageous placement of manuscripts.

To carry out the last job, conferences frequently invite a literary agent to spend a few days on the campus. I note, in looking over 1953 announcements, that Paul R. Reynolds (whose father was Arnold Bennett's agent) will visit the University of Connecticut and the University of Oklahoma this summer, Constance Smith will go to the Boulder conference, and Mavis McIntosh will be at the Vermont Institute of Special Studies. In the past, agents Alan Collins, Margot Johnson, Barthold Fles, and others not on the tip of my pen have hit the conference trail.

The practical air of the workshop, then, is what the members of a conference breathe during the one to three weeks most of them are in session. But it is a practicality often "spiked" by literary champagne; it is practicality elevated by the teaching of some of the best writers in America, writers deserving to be called men of letters. Among these men and women of high literary standards and distinguished achievement who will be at 1953 conferences are Allen Tate and Katherine Anne Porter (University of Connecticut), Ludwig Lewisohn (Vermont Institute Fiction Writers' Conference), Rolfe Humphries (University of Colorado), Stephen Spender (University of Utah), Robert Frost and Frank O'Connor (Bread Loaf). The old fear that the writers' conference would become over-commercialized has gone. What is taught may be journalism



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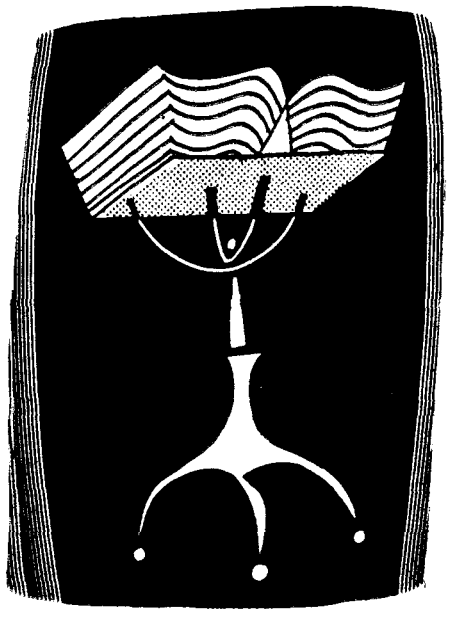

(no pejorative sense) but it is journalism guided by the North Star of literature. Writers' conferences are meeting-places where the literary artist and the editor, the poet and the journalist, the scholar and the agent pretty much agree that there are ascending values.

What will be new this summer? I have heard of four new conferences—Laurentian, Pacific Coast, Eastern New Mexico, and Midwest Silver Lake. Of these, the Laurentian Writers' Conference, the first in Canada I believe, is the most ambitious and its plans have been very carefully drawn. Good luck to all four! The death rate among conferences in the early years is lamentable. But if a conference survives for five years, then, according to my records, it seems assured of longevity. There are three conferences that will be celebrating fifth anniversaries this year—Montana State University Roundup of the Arts, Notre Dame, and Philadelphia Regional Writers' Conference—to them, congratulations!

THE newest trend in specialized teaching is science fiction. (Last year the trend was toward juvenile and television writing.) L. Sprague de Camp, who has just completed a handbook on writing science fiction, will talk about rockets, robots, and romance at the Philadelphia Regional Writers' Conference, science-fiction writers Judith Merril and Theodore Sturgeon will journey to the Laurentian Conference, John Williamson will even include S-F comic strips in his talks at the Eastern New Mexico Writers' Workshop, and the energetic August Derleth will be at Midwest Silver Lake and Pacific Coast Conferences. If any science fiction is offered at Bread Loaf, it will undoubt-

(*Continued on page 56*)

Broadway Postscript

THEATREGOERS AND/OR OPERA LOVERS

ON recalling the productions of past seasons, drama reviewers frequently discover that an alarming number of "failures" have survived their momentary excommunications and have acquired a mystical radiance that makes them seem superior to most of the "hits" the experts once praised so highly. One such irrepressible phantom is "Regina," Marc Blitzstein's opera based on Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes." When produced on Broadway four years ago, "Regina" played for fifty-six performances, which is considered a very respectable record by opera lovers but is counted as something short of success by theatregoers. This month at New York's City Center, "Regina" will be revived for three performances (April 2, 17, and 29), and the event is eagerly awaited by all those who were enthusiastic about the original production.

For its composer-librettist, Marc Blitzstein, and for its director, Robert Lewis, the month's rehearsal period leading up to only three performances is forthcoming chiefly as a labor of love. And the fact that "Regina" can be produced now at all is entirely attributable to the devotion of its original producer, Cheryl Crawford. Her faith in the work caused her to store the scenery and costumes, which she has now made available to the slim-budgeted New York City Opera Company.

Interviewed during rehearsal breaks at one of the City Center's gloomy practice halls, both Mr. Blitzstein and Mr. Lewis appeared as excited as if they were preparing a brand new production for Broadway. One reason for the excitement is that "Regina" is being given a fresh interpretation by Brenda Lewis, who played Birdie in the original. Another reason is that Mr. Blitzstein has made considerable revisions in the opera. "In the Broadway version, I overloaded the dramatic part, the plotting, et cetera," says the composer-librettist. "Now I have cut down on some of that, and I've reinstated three numbers that when tried in New Haven seemed to slow the pace and delay the resolution."

Blitzstein feels extremely fortunate in being able to have Robert Lewis direct the revival because he directed the original and is familiar with the work. Lewis is a cellist and a Juilliard graduate, and this musical background, Blitzstein says, is important for two reasons. First, the director must devise his stage movement to occur within an exact musical interval. And second, whereas in a play the director looks for the logic behind a scene and has his pick of many ways of interpreting that logic, an opera director does not have the same leeway. "The music, as well as the words, is saying something about the intention of the character and the scene," says Lewis, "and the director must hear what the composer is saying musically. If the composer is a good one, the music develops and deepens the situation."

Lewis is putting particular emphasis on adding more humor to the revival than was in the original and has cast the opera with this in mind. He thinks the trend has shifted away from finding actors who can sing toward finding singers who can act. Nothing, however, makes him more furious than watching a performance where a singer is acting only the words of a song rather than the situation, the intention, and the relationship.

Both Lewis and Blitzstein like to be in on the coaching of the singers as well as the group rehearsals. "That way you can get the singers to change the sound of a high C to make it fit a particular dramatic action," says the director.

Blitzstein, having an equal interest in both the words and the music, works individually with the singers in an attempt to improve their communicativeness as well as their rendering of the score. One of his chief targets is "singers' diction," which often, he feels, gives an air of insincerity to their performances, in addition to making the words difficult for the audience to discern.

FOR "Regina" the director and the composer will work with their cast for some 110 hours, which is more than they would be able to do if the opera were being produced at the Met. However, this is the City Center's sole luxury, because the Opera Company runs its twenty-week season with threadbare economy. "Regina" will get only nine hours of orchestra rehearsal instead of the forty sometimes allotted at the Met; the orchestra has a maximum limit of sixty musicians as opposed to the Met's ninety; there is no prompter's box at the center of the stage, which puts a terrible strain on the singers who must

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look to assistant conductors in the wings when they need help; and Dr. Joseph Rosenstock combines the duties of Rudolph Bing and Fritz Reiner in that he spends half his time being the New York City Opera Company's general director and the other half conducting the orchestra for five of the twenty operas being presented in the spring series.

The short energetic general director is not as distressed about overwork as he is about the low budget, which prevents him from initiating as many new productions as he would like. "If we had more revenue we could do more new and modern operas here in New York, and we could also renovate some of the scenery and costumes of our 'bread and butter' operas ["Carmen," "La Traviata," "Faust," etc.] which we take on tour every year." Unlike the Met, the New York City Opera Company receives no subsidy, has a four-dollar top price of admission in a much smaller house, and because of its policy of being a people's theatre has no subscription plan. Fortunately, there is enough backstage room to store ten productions at a time; this eliminates some of the huge transportation expense incurred by the Met, which can only store three at a time. On the other hand, the New York City Opera Company must pay a rental of 1½ per cent of its box-office receipts to the city.

"Nevertheless," says Dr. Rosenstock, "I don't believe the city would stand in our way if we could find a sponsor to broadcast some of the operas, and even a small fee would make it possible for us to do one or two more new productions a year. We figure the cost of doing a new work here ranges from eight to twenty thousand dollars."

Whether or not such Rosenstockian dreams come to pass, this shoestring opera-producing organization can take great satisfaction in the part it has played in shortening the distance from the Met (Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress") to the City Center (Blitzstein's "Regina") to the Ziegfeld (Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess") to the Winter Garden (Bernstein's "Wonderful Town"). While there are certainly great dissimilarities in the scope and musical quality of these different works, they are all related in that they use sung music to give greater depth and meaning to dramatic experience. A larger and larger public is learning to appreciate this, and by the time Marc Blitzstein's brand new "Reuben Reuben" arrives on Broadway next season, the theatregoer may be almost indistinguishable from the opera lover.

—Henry Hewes.

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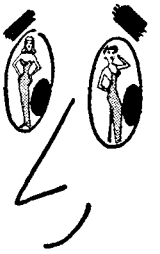

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SR Goes to the Movies

THE BIBLE MADE EASY

—From "Call Me Madam."

Ethel Merman and George Sanders: "all the brassy, forthright Merman personality."

THE few lines that the Bible allots to the beautiful daughter of Herodias admit a wide latitude of interpretation—as wide, for example, as Oscar Wilde's and the one that Jesse Lasky, Jr., has just dreamed up for Rita Hayworth's Technicolored "Salome" (Columbia). With all the zeal of an authorized biographer, he sets out to show that history has done her wrong. Indeed, as Lasky would have it, Salome's (or at least, Wilde's) famous dance of the seven veils was performed to save the neck of John the Baptist, not to claim his head. Salome *respects* John but loves Claudius, another of those handsome Roman aristocrats secretly embracing the new religion without which no picture of this era seems quite complete. Even so, since her wicked stepfather, King Herod, is slavering after her, she impetuously decides to perform her immortal strip tease, determined to ask in return for the King's pleasure the release of the worrisome prophet. The head on the salver, it develops, was Herodias's idea, not Salome's. And a moment after her dance has reached its torrid climax, with just one more veil to go, Salome and Claudius are seen standing hand in hand, listening to the Sermon on the Mount. Thus the picture manages to have its cheesecake and eat it too.

With an uncanny instinct the movie makers, whenever they approach the Good Book, always seem to find its Bad Women—Delilah, Bathsheba, now Salome. The reasons are fairly obvious: but nevertheless this perfuming the taint of sex with an odor of sanctity is invariably distasteful. Nor is it any happier to see fine performers like Charles Laughton, Judith Anderson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Maurice Schwartz caught up in such proceedings. Their presence inevitably suggests a seriousness of purpose that is far from the film's fundamental intent. As a show-case for the charms and talents of Rita Hayworth, "Salome" is handsome, opulent, lavish. She dances Valerie Bettis's dances with a wild abandon, displays a staggering succession of Jean Louis' clinging draperies with a properly pagan frankness. But this sanctimonious coupling of sex and Sunday School, of Rita and religion, is far more likely to please the Hayworth fan than the Bible student. Which, of course, is precisely what Columbia is counting on. Stewart Granger makes a handsome though rather stiff Claudius; while William Dieterle's direction reveals clearly that he knew what he was doing every inch of the way.

* * *

As a fervent admirer of Ethel Merman, I am delighted to be able to report that "Call Me Madam" (20th Century-Fox) captures all the brassy, forthright Merman personality and exuberance with what the audio experts refer to as real hi-fi. As Sally Adams, America's Ambassador to Lichtenburg, her uninhibited clowning and even less inhibited way with a melody surge through the screen with almost the same animal magnetism that has charmed Broadway audiences for the past twenty years. Part of this is due to Merman herself. Earlier appearances before the cameras suggested all too clearly how much she missed the sense of contact with a live audience. Somehow in this film she has at last managed to overcome that lack. But at least as much of her sparkle is due to the show itself. The bright Howard Lindsay-Russel Crouse book and the baker's dozen of top tunes that Irving Berlin penned for it have a sharpness, an irreverence about them that are all too rare on the screen—and especially in movie musicals. The humor is topical and lively. The dances, staged by Broadway's Robert Alton, are swift and precise, handsomely mounted, energetically yet gracefully performed. And Arthur Sheekman's screenplay has an engaging frankness about it, spotting songs without a tiresome build-up, rarely getting too involved in the plot details that tie the whole together. Miss Merman is helped too by a strong supporting cast. Donald O'Connor, taking over the Russell Nype role, reveals again that he is the best young dancing comedian in the business. George Sanders displays an agreeable baritone as Lichtenburg's personable Secretary of State and Walter Slezak is wonderfully insincere as the Minister of Finance. There is a little heavy going toward the end when the sub-romance between O'Connor and lissome Vera-Ellen, the Princess of Lichtenburg, has to be straightened out; but taken by and large, "Call Me Madam" is one of the most consistently engaging and amusing musicals in years.

* * *

For the adventure-minded, there's "Destination Gobi" (20th Century-Fox), written by Everett Freeman with a keen sense of fun and directed by Robert Wise with a nice feeling for character and pace. The story has been developed from an actual incident in the last war, a weird requisition for ninety saddles to be supplied to a tiny Navy weather unit stationed somewhere out on the Gobi Desert. The film cuts the number to sixty and moves promptly into sheer fiction as the Navy men trade their saddles for the good will of a Mongol tribe with whose aid they make their way across the desert after their installation has been destroyed by Japanese aircraft. Salty G.I. humor, a fine performance by Richard Widmark as the petty officer in command of the detachment, and some strikingly effective color photography all add up to a trim, exciting film. —ARTHUR KNIGHT.

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TV and Radio

MR. ELMER DAVIS

AN interpreter must understand what he hears and make others understand what he says, and by this definition some of the interpreters of the news to the American people are incompetent, failing in one respect or the other and sometimes in both. The excellence of Elmer Davis begins with his understanding of the significance of events; what makes him oustanding is that in him the qualities of all good news broadcasters are completely fused. His style, his intelligence, his integrity, and his passions are not in conflict one with another.

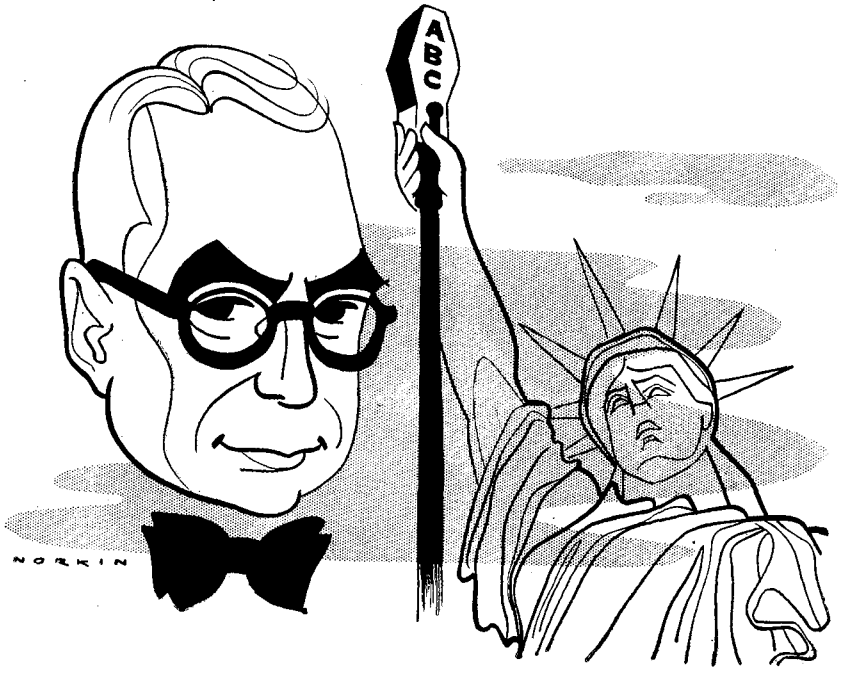
The admirers of Mr. Davis usually think of him as dispassionate. This is a tribute to his integrity, which forbids him to suppress or distort significant facts. And this, in turn, reflects his intelligence, his capacity to observe actuality and to discover the meaning of what has happened. Finally, there is his style, stripped of colorful or prejudicial adjectives, lean and direct, through which he makes an accurate report and then, with a characteristic twist, adds an illuminating commentary in the last few words of a paragraph. All of these, however, are in the service of his passion, which is, simply, a passion for freedom, concentrated during the past year or two in a persistent fight against every attempt to destroy freedom of thought in the United States. This freedom is essential to his calling, and it is possible to say that he is a news interpreter because he believes in it; of the other things he might do with his time and his talents, none could serve freedom of thought as well.

He is happily placed on the ABC network, which replies to abusive letters with the simple statement that they have entrusted the interpretation of news to a man in whose judgment they have confidence and that they do not feel free to interfere with him. During the recent campaign, it was felt that he was not completely sympathetic to the Republican arguments, and a number of sponsors and stations dropped him. Since then, many of them have taken him back and other sponsors have appeared, so that he now has as many outlets as before, about 150 of them, a few sustaining, the rest locally sponsored. He broadcasts from Washington, and his scripts are looked over for accuracy (he does not pride himself on his mathematics) and for the usual legal reasons. Apart from that, he is his own man.

There is no question about the pure intellectual delight given by his sardonic humor and his unpressing style. Sometimes he injects a homey word or a bit of slang in unexpected places, as when he says, "Trygve Lie, that long quiescent volcano, finally blew his top . . . yesterday." Sometimes he is gently ironic; on Secretary Dulles's clarification of American policy he said: "This will at least reassure our allies, who are 3,000 miles nearer the Russians than we are, that we are not going to indulge in any dynamic adventures to speed the glorious day" (of the Eisenhower era and the liberation of subjugated countries). But even his wit is checked by his sense of responsibility. Speaking of a decision made, under difficulties, by a member of the Cabinet, he said: "[the Secretary] took full responsibility for a courageous action that will make him enemies and made the best decision that could be hoped for in the situation." His original wording, pencilled out, read: ". . . the best decision that could be hoped for from a Christian gentleman when the heat is on." But when it is not an individual he is talking about, the flow is unchecked: "When Senator Morse argued that a Senator who isn't a good security risk, even if he had fooled the people . . . into electing him, should not be seated, then the corporate sense of honor of his colleagues rose up and squelched him. They are willing to take chances on themselves, even if on nobody else."

DELIVERED in a voice which Mr. Davis must be tired of hearing described as "Midwestern," dry and crackling, these insights and sudden jabs are flashes; the strong light he throws is steady and it reaches into some dark places on the American scene. When Davis is moved, he rises to a kind of simple eloquence. As I have said, he is moved now by concern over what is happening to the independent thinking man in the United States. A few weeks ago, taking as his starting point a proposal to investigate the loyalty of Rhodes Scholars (Davis was one himself and so stated) he said: "I wish I didn't have to mention so frequently this crusade against the freedom of the mind; I wish it didn't exist. But it does exist; it is the greatest internal danger in the United States today; and it helps to weaken us against the external danger. For a nation whose citizens have all been taught to suspect and distrust one another is not in the best condition to stand up against foreign aggression. . . . [He then referred to a minor incident of local suppression and went on] . . . The lesson might be drawn by the timid that it is unsafe to say anything . . . where somebody might overhear you. . . . But I have faith that there are still a lot of people in this country who will exercise their constitutional right to think, and to say what they think, even if the price is jail."

With absolute



Elmer Davis—"the purity of the fact is never in doubt."

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conviction Davis allows that right to some commentators on the news who, in his opinion, imply disloyalty to whole categories of citizens (liberals, critics, intellectuals) and to those commentators also who are stampeded by headline events, without the experience or the brain power or the desire to separate emotion from fact.

"If I'm to have any freedom, they've got to have it, too," he says, and imputes no corruption to them. "Much must be forgiven a man who has no argument that can hold water," he once said, and what he wants for himself is the privilege of giving "the right interpretation"—about which he has a largely justified confidence.

His own method of separating fact from meaning is not a mechanical one. He does not stop at a certain point and say, "Now here is my opinion of all this." But there is no possibility of mistake and, in his case, the purity of the fact is never in doubt. He learned both compression and accuracy when he took over a five-minute news spot on CBS in 1939; it was the time of the great debate over isolationism and it was also the time of censored and tendentious reports from Europe. The opportunity for editorializing was scant, but the need to place events against a background, if not in perspective, was great, and Davis evolved all his techniques then. His service as head of the OWI gave him the only other experience he needed (he had been a newspaperman before) and when he returned to broadcasting his equipment was complete. He has placed it all in the service of free and independent thought, and if the independent thinking man survives in America, we will all owe Elmer Davis an incalculable debt.

—GILBERT SELDES.

Friendly Deer

By Ethel Jacobson

HARSH my welcome for you.
Go,
Unafraid and friendly deer.
You gaze upon a mortal foe.
Here's no haven. Come not near.

Flee with every straining breath.
Seek some far, forbidding height.
Know me for the shape of death,
Waiting, cunning. Shun my sight.

As I love you, come not near
This hand of mine nor any other.
Though mine's no weapon you must fear,
I cannot answer for my brother.

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. . . NORBERT WIENER, *"ex-prodigy," whose important new book has just been published*

The electric sparks currently shooting from ESSANDESS's spring list emanate from the name of NORBERT WIENER who (1) originated Cybernetics*, (2) wrote *The Human Use of Human Beings* and (3) by his dazzling current achievements, has given the lie to the popular myth that child-prodigies become adult failures.

His new book, *Ex-Prodigy; My Childhood and Youth*, has been awaited with considerable anticipation not only by informed readers but, we should imagine, by some of America's most distinguished thinking - machines and robots—since it is by and about the man whose pioneering studies are responsible for their existence.

EX-PRODIGY was the cover book in last week's *Saturday Review*.

Today NORBERT WIENER of M.I.T. is a world renowned scientist. Forty-five years ago he was nationally famous as a child-prodigy.

In *Ex-Prodigy* he tells what it felt like to be a *Wunderkind* in New England, an 11-year-old freshman at Tufts, a Harvard graduate student at 14; how his brilliant father (Harvard's first professor of Slavonic languages) deliberately set out to train the infant mind; what it was like to attend courses at Cambridge and Göttingen, to be a young lecturer at Harvard; how he fared with his schoolfellows and teachers; how he chose his career.

As a special service to *Saturday Review* readers who have child prodigies at home (or are themselves child prodigies) we have compiled a partial list of books that NORBERT WIENER read at various ages:

Age 3½: Mother read him Kipling's *Jungle Book*. He read Wood's *Natural History* himself.

Age 4½: *Arabian Nights, Alice in Wonderland.*

Age 7 (see picture in locket): *Treasure Island*, scientific works by Thomas Henry Huxley. Started algebra and learned the truth about Santa Claus.

Age 9: *Black Beauty*, Cicero in Latin, Janet (Freud's predecessor) on psychiatry. A year later he wrote and delivered an oration on *The Theory of Ignorance.*

Age 11: *Iliad* in Greek, Heine in German, Horatio Alger in English.

Age 58: Favorite current reading includes Simenon, Dorothy Sayers, J. B. S. Haldane, C. J. Darwin, Max Beerbohm, Edmund Gosse's *Father and Son.*

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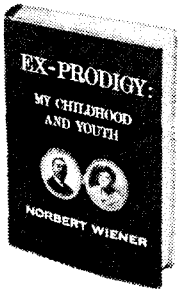

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—ESSANDESS

*Dr. Wiener was asked to give a Poor Man's Definition of Cybernetics, with a forinstance. Here it is, as filtered through the non-electronic brains of Your Correspondents: Cybernetics is the study of organizing and controlling the sending of messages in both the human brain and the machine. (Note: a message-sending machine, such as the telephone system of a large city, can be overtaxed with extra responsibilities it is unused to, and thus develop a "nervous breakdown" similar to an overtaxed publisher's. Data on machines can help human brains and vice versa.) Incidentally, the correct pronunciation is Cybernetics.

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BELLES-LETTRES

(*Continued from page 32*)

—one in *The Saturday Review of Literature* of 1925—the bulk of them come from the anonymous columns of the *Times Literary Supplement*. That weekly paper, which has a devoted following on this side of the Atlantic, has maintained a remarkably high level of criticism and esprit. If its opinions are sometimes prejudiced or captious, its general level is high, serious, and entertaining. And its use of writer-scholars like Dr. Chapman is one reason for its position as the leading English book-review journal.

—ROBERT HALSBAND.

A THING OF BEAUTY: The word "esthetics" was invented in the eighteenth century, but theories of the meaning of art and beauty are as old as human thought itself. Comprehensive histories of these theories, however, are not very numerous, and **"A History of Esthetics,"** by Katharine Everett Gilbert and Helmut Kuhn, a standard work, has been out of print for some years. It is a pleasure, therefore, to welcome a revised and enlarged edition, published by Indiana University Press at $7.50. Miss Gilbert, who taught esthetics, art, and music at Duke University for many years, did not, unfortunately, live to see its publication. She did, however, contribute an entirely new final chapter which brings the materials up to 1952. Mr. Kuhn, who worked primarily on the German sources, is Director of the Amerika House in Erlangen. He shares, with Miss Gilbert, a distinguished reputation in the field.

From the Pythagoreans to the Deweyites and beyond is a long, long journey. In a short note one can only pay tribute to the magnificent scholarship which has gone into the making of this book. It is a book which will save the young specialist countless hours of library research. Everything in the history of esthetics is here. —ROBERT BIERSTEDT.

PUBLISHING IN THE GILDED AGE: A segment of American cultural history that has received virtually no study is the publishing trade during the Gilded Age. In that period, while the robber barons piled up their vast fortunes, another group of businessmen carried on their publishing firms with gentility and morality. None of them left a great fortune, but some of them—Scribner, Holt, Harper, among them—left firms which carry on their fine traditions. From the extensive archives of these firms, supplemented by printed source material, Donald Sheehan's **"This Was Publishing"** (Indiana University Press, $3.75) presents an excellent chronicle of the book trade between the Civil War and the first World War.

Publishing differs from other trades: Charles Scribner once defined it as neither a business nor a profession but as a career. Its fascination comes from the fact that a book is not merely a commodity like soap or shoes (which undoubtedly have their own fascinations); a book has qualities which transcend its paper, ink, and binding. These qualities are pretty much disregarded by Mr. Sheehan, justifiably so, for he is writing about the trade. He efficiently examines many of its phases—from author's contracts to bookstore advertising and sales; and he points up its two great steps of progress: copyright law, prices and discounts. —R. H.

Trees

By Anne Young

I turned, and saw the sun-illumined willow,
Light in it smiled as light on a saint's brow.
And earth seemed strangely still, a ship in the firmament
Becalmed, a sculptured Silence at the prow.

I knew then—ask me not how—the Tree of Life was stirred
By a wind blowing as it lists over a field
Sown at the foundation of the world to ultimate sweetness
Of honey from a thousand flowers late unsealed.

What wound was healed? In stillness of the deep sea.
No ripple nor rustle nor wry turn to blear it,
Perception touched that instant. I discerned two trees,
One breathless, one troubled-but to joy-by the wind of the Spirit.

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is being published, especially by the university presses.

The conclusion of World War II brought Russia into the limelight of American public opinion. Stalin's emphasis on the Russian national heritage, which after 1934 outshone Lenin's insistence on Marxism, after 1945 directed the attention of American scholars as much to the Russian past as to the Communist ideology. The late George P. Fedotov's essay, "Russia and Freedom," published in *The Review of Politics* in 1946 is probably the most penetrating brief inquiry into the meaning of Russian history.

Volumes on various aspects of the intellectual history of nineteenth-century Russia by Stuart Ramsay Tompkins, Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, and by the present writer make clear the deep roots of Stalinism in some trends of Russian history and contain much information that may be unknown to the general reader, who is probably more familiar with other aspects of Communist ideology.

Even in the field of Communist ideology, on which much labor has been spent, the last years brought many additional publications, among them the two best biographies of Lenin in any language, David Shub's "Lenin" and Bertram D. Wolfe's "Three Who Made a Revolution" and more general studies like Marguerite J. Fisher's "The Communist Doctrine and the Free World" and Waldemar Gurian's "Bolshevism: An Introduction to Soviet Communism." The new aggressive Great Russian nationalism aroused by Stalin has brought the complexities of the national problem to the fore in Eastern Europe. On one of the many aspects involved, John S. Reshetar has thrown much light on "The Ukrainian Revolution."

It will be difficult for Western diplomacy in the years ahead to find an answer to the urgent nationality problems east of the Elbe and the Alps. Arthur J. May's "The Hapsburg Monarchy 1867-1914" and Robert A. Kann's "The Multinational Empire" tell the melancholy and instructive story of vain efforts to solve the problem by federation. American and British public opinion acclaimed the realization of nationalist aspiration after 1918, but in less than three decades the new nations lost their cherished independence to German and Russian aggression.

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nism and Fascism of modern Western civilization with its respect for individual rights and its tolerance for diversity of faith and opinion has recently turned American attention to the community around the North Atlantic. The older forms of Western civilization grew up on the shores of the Mediterranean: England's seventeenth-century revolutions first expressed its new orientation, the Victorian age saw its struggle toward full stature and broad democracy. In the isolationism of the 1920's, with its doubts about the validity and viability of liberal democracy, the Victorian age found little sympathy. Bernard N. Schilling, Allan Willard Brown, and Cecil Driver are authors of recent reevaluations of the spiritual and social forces of that period. The newly aroused interest in Burke, whose selected writings on reform, revolution, and war, have been edited by Ross J. S. Hoffman and Paul Levack ("Burke's Politics") and in Lord Acton point in the same direction. Peter Viereck has championed a revival of enlightened conservatism in the British tradition.

France, the third of the North Atlantic powers, has been less successful than Britain in adjusting herself to the social and political realities of a harsh age. Many young American scholars joined in the pages of "Modern France," edited by Edward Mead Earle, in discussing the problems of the Third and Fourth Republics, giving that country the most sweeping treatment it had been accorded in many years.

Thus, American historians have helped the American public in the difficult task of adjustment to a new world situation, in which the nineteenth century feeling of security and confidence in the Western democratic world has irretrievably vanished. But new strength is growing out of the West's effort to survive by a new unity and a deeper appreciation of the forces involved in the conflict. Hajo Holborn in "The Political Collapse of Europe" pointed out that "the task of statesmanship is not the mere drafting of high principles, but the capacity for making lawful principles prevail in this fragile human world." Such an understanding will make us humble before the limitations imposed upon all our endeavors by the nature of men and things but at the same time keep us aware of the possibilities of avoiding mistakes and reforming defects within the framework of historical trends. The great events which the present generation has witnessed have brought the New World and the Old World a recognition of their interdependence and a deepened concern with the realities of history.

WOODWARD

(*Continued from page* 17)

a hand in writing the history of World War II, have spilled over into the area of earlier wars, particularly the Revolution and the Civil War. The Army of the Potomac and its generals are at last coming in for part of the attention that has long been lavished upon the Army of Northern Virginia.

Not since the beginning of the century, when many multi-volume and collaborative series of histories appeared, has there been such a period of synthesis, of summing up, and presenting conclusions as the past seven years. A dozen or more comprehensive series are at present under way, some in the planning or writing stage, some already appearing volume at a time. Allan Nevins has undertaken a one-man synthesis of scholarship on the mid-nineteenth century sectional conflict comparable in scope with that of Rhodes half a century ago. The other undertakings are collaborative. Henry Steele Commager has signed up two score or more authors for as many volumes to cover the entire sweep of national history. Wendell H. Stephenson and E. Merton Coulter are editing ten large volumes of "A History of the South." A series called "Economic History of the United States" has made a promising start, and a three-volume "Literary History of the United States" was published in 1948. When these and other projected series are completed a synthesis of the findings of recent historical scholarship will be available.

Summing up and synthesizing generally mark the end rather than the beginning of a creative period, and while this work is important and sometimes initiates new inquiries and establishes new relationships, it is not the most stimulating and creative type of historical scholarship. The most stimulating and creative type is the scholarship that will make new syntheses necessary a generation hence. The directions that the most advanced historiography are now taking are more difficult to determine. It is inconceivable, however, that these new directions will not be influenced by current speculation upon the meaning and interpretation (rather than the methodology) of history—speculation that probably exceeds in quantity and quality anything of the sort that has taken place since the eighteenth century; and this speculative movement has been augmented by theologians, philosophers, and sociologists as well as historians.

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KLUCKHOHN

(Continued from page 25)

be, however, that we are now passing into a New Stone Age.

At any rate, one can point to a few limited and partial victories which do establish our status as a science. In a paper called "The Law of Intervening Opportunities" the sociologist, Samuel Stouffer, has shown with great precision and economy that the migration of workers within the United States can be stated mathematically on a level which goes beyond description and toward neat prediction. Clark L. Hull, Carl I. Hovland, and other psychologists have provided formulations of considerable elegance on some features of learning behavior. The work of anthropological linguists and of the psychologists John Dollard and Neal Miller has established some beautiful regularities in the ways different languages are put together and on the manner in which children learn language. Paul Lazarsfeld, Oskar Guttman, and other sociologists and psychologists have developed immensely useful "scaling techniques." This means, roughly speaking, that it is possible to ask a subject one question which will then tell you how he would (more exactly, how most members of his particular group would) answer a range of other questions. G. P. Murdock has made a comparative examination of some customary social relations among the people of 250 different societies. The detailed findings reported in his book, "Social Structure," are so immensely technical as to be of little interest to anyone except the specialist. But one of his broad conclusions, beautifully supported by an enormous body of evidence and skilled statistical analysis, should excite anyone who cares about human life:

> . . . the data of culture and social life are as susceptible to exact scientific treatment as are the facts of the physical and biological sciences. It seems clear that the elements of social organization, in their permutations and combinations, conform to natural laws of their own scarcely less striking than that which characterizes the permutations and combinations of atoms in chemistry or of genes in biology.

The same inference can be drawn from the work of Jane Richardson and A. L. Kroeber on changing women's dress fashions over several centuries. Contrary to popular superstition, these shifts are not solely due to the whims of the female and the

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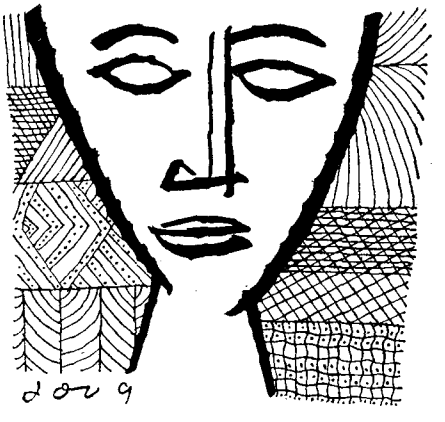
machinations of Paris dress designers. In broad sweep the changes are lawful, patterned in mathematically describable ways.

Thirty years from now the educated citizen is likely to realize that there is a science of human behavior and that it is, in some sense, a general science. He will probably also take it for granted that this science must play a part, along with older subjects such as history, economics, and political science, in the field of international relations. Field work by numerous anthropologists and sociologists has established the fact that the objective superiority of a technological process or a public health practice does not automatically win its acceptance abroad. The implications for the Point IV program, medical and other projects of foundations and religious groups abroad are obvious.

Effective communication of any kind, including psychological warfare, with foreign groups requires a systematic analysis of their way of life, of their habitual, taken-for-granted manner of feeling, thinking, and reacting. It also requires a deeper understanding of how human beings generally learn, or are changed, through communication. Many contributions to this area that are not obvious or "commonsensical" have been made. I can mention only one, emanating from Carl Hovland and his collaborators at Yale. This is the "sleeper effect." Under certain conditions individuals who are initially resistive to an idea and to the people who present it later forget the circumstances under which they got the idea and "learn" it after a period of dormancy.

The combination of psychological and socio-cultural techniques and concepts has also proved rewarding in



analyzing some problems within our own society. One of the problems is that of inter-group tension and "race prejudice." Some of the findings, such as those of Robin Williams, are not altogether encouraging to men of good will and to those who have a fervent belief in the effects of rationality and knowledge. Among other things, we are getting a scientific basis for recognizing the strength and power of authoritarian personality types in the United States (in the studies of Else Frenkel-Brunswik, Fillmore H. Sanford, and others). However, these studies are at least leading to better understanding of factors which are linked together. It seems fairly clear, for example, that those who exhibit the most prejudice toward ethnic, religious, and racial minorities are also those who are generally conformist (though with mixed feelings), those who show repressed sexuality and repressed hostility toward their parents, those who worry most about their own status, etc.

THERE are so many other researches that cry for mention that I am unhappy at not being able barely to allude to more.

The infant, social science, has good capabilities if he be neither starved nor spoiled. The Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, E. R. Dodds, has recently in his "The Greeks and the Irrational" pointed up once again some striking parallels between the Age of Plato and our own. As he says:

> . . . in third-century Athens a skepticism once confined to intellectuals had begun to infect the general population . . . We too have witnessed the slow disintegration of an inherited conglomerate, starting among the educated classes but now affecting the masses almost everywhere . . . We too have experienced a great age of rationalism, marked by scientific advances beyond anything that earlier times had thought possible, and confronting mankind with the prospect of a society more open than any it has ever known. And in the last forty years we have experienced something else—the unmistakable symptoms of a recoil from that prospect. . . . What is the meaning of this recoil, this doubt? Is it the hesitation before the jump or the beginning of a panic flight . . . once before a civilized people rode to this jump—rode to it and refused it.

Yes, as Professor Dodds remarks, the parallels are very striking: purge trials in Communist countries and milder symptoms (but enough to make many of us uneasy) in the United States. However, Dodds, a classicist, sees in the growth of intellectual instruments for understanding the customary, nonrational, and irrational factors in our behavior the main difference between Greek civilization in Plato's day and our own. I hope he is right, and he may well be.

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SPILLER

(Continued from page 22)

method as described in books by David Daiches, Stanley E. Hyman, Frederick A. Pottle, and by Donald A. Stauffer. The movement has also produced a number of symposia on the nature of criticism, including "The Intent of the Artist," "Poets at Work," "Lectures on Criticism," and "Perspectives of Criticism," as well as several substantial anthologies like "Criticism: The Foundations of Modern Literary Judgment," edited by Mark Schorer and others, and "Literary Opinion in America," edited by Morton D. Zabel.

One result of this development of a literary esthetic is that the study of contemporary authors like Eliot or Hemingway is even preferred on the campus to scholarship in Middle or Old English. "The Achievement of T. S. Eliot" went a long way toward establishing the reputation of F. O. Matthiessen as a worthy successor of G. L. Kittredge at Harvard and the newly-appointed chairman of the English department at Princeton, Carlos Baker, has lost no prestige by publishing "Hemingway: The Writer as Artist." Sherwood Anderson, Thomas Wolfe, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, Theodore Dreiser, and Hart Crane are among the modern authors who have recently been the subjects of critical and biographical analysis, as well as letter collections.

Another result is the reinstatement of older authors like Shakespeare and Emerson, about whom it had all been said. The almost fanatic revivals of scholarship in Shakespeare, Swift, Melville, Donne, and Henry James have produced a shelf of books and a sheaf of articles about each in the past few years. It used to be that the young scholar would avoid the well-ploughed field in order to make a contribution, however small, to the sum of human knowledge; now he will write an explication, longer than the story itself, of "Bartleby" or "The Turn of the Screw" in order to get his name on the currently fashionable bibliography.

THE part that psychology has played in this shift of emphasis from an objective to an organic point of view in literary research is hard to define. From that of Jung—useful because it supplies a theory of the imagination—to the Gestalt and the Behaviorist, each school has offered its theory and its method. Literary scholars who have followed in their turn include Frederick Hoffman, T. C. Pollock,

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William Van O'Connor, Stanley K. Coffman, Jr., and Richard Chase.

For his next intellectual excursion, the literary scholar moves from psychology into social study. One of the most significant reversals of traditional method is the technique of reconstruction of the world of the artist from evidences within the work of art, traced through his imagination to the external environment in which he lived. Hardin Craig has said in "Literary Study and the Scholarly Profession," "Shakespeare's own meaning is the greatest of Shakespeare's meanings," and Harold Goddard has carried the method to the extreme of subjectivity in "The Meaning of Shakespeare." Alfred E. Harbage, on the other hand, has firmly demonstrated in three volumes that there is much to be learned about Elizabethan

Books which illustrate the tendencies in English and American literary history and criticism discussed by Professor Spiller are listed below:

VANDERBILT STUDIES IN THE HUMANITIES. Edited by Richmond C. Beatty and others. Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press. Vol. I. $3.50.

PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM. By I. A. Richards. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $4.

THE ROAD TO XANADU. By John Livingston Lowes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

THE GREAT CHAIN OF BEING. By Arthur O. Lovejoy. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $5.

ENGLISH INSTITUTE ESSAYS. New York: Columbia University Press. Published annually.

THE THEORY OF LITERATURE. By René Wellek and Austin Warren. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $4.75.

A GRAMMAR OF MOTIVES. By Kenneth Burke. New York: Prentice-Hall. $6.

THE WELL WROUGHT URN. By Cleanth Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.50.

ON THE LIMITS OF POETRY. By Allen Tate. New York: William Morrow & Co. $4.

THE IDEA OF A THEATRE. By Francis Fergusson. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $3.75.

CRITICS AND CRITICISM: ANCIENT AND MODERN. Edited by Ronald S. Crane. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $6.

A STUDY OF LITERATURE FOR READERS AND CRITICS. By David Daiches. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. $2.75.

THE ARMED VISION. By Stanley E. Hyman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $5.

THE IDIOM OF POETRY. By Frederick A. Pottle. Ithaca, N. Y. Cornell University Press. $2.50.

THE NATURE OF POETRY. By Donald A. Stauffer. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. $3.50.

THE INTENT OF THE ARTIST. Edited by Augusto Centeno. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $2.50.

LECTURES ON CRITICISM. Bollingen series 16. New York: Pantheon Books. $3.50.

PERSPECTIVES OF CRITICISM. Edited by Harry Levin. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.

CRITICISM: THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN LITERARY JUDGMENT. Edited by Mark Schorer and others. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $7.50.

LITERARY OPINION IN AMERICA. Edited by Morton D. Zabel. New York: Harper & Bros. $8.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF T. S. ELIOT: An Essay on the Nature of Poetry. By F. O. Matthiessen. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.

HEMINGWAY: The Writer as Artist. By Carlos Baker. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $4.50.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY IN MODERN POETRY. By William Van O'Connor. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4.

IMAGISM: A Chapter for the History of Modern Poetry. By Stanley K. Coffman, Jr. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.

PHILOSOPHY IN A NEW KEY. By Susanne K. Langer. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard University Press. $4.75.

THE DARK VOYAGE AND THE GOLDEN MEAN. By Albert S. Cook. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGIC FRONTIER. By Willard Farnham. Berkeley: University of California Press. $3.75.

THE IMAGERY OF KEATS AND SHELLEY. By Richard H. Fogle. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $4.

EMERSON'S ANGLE OF VISION. By Sherman Paul. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.50.

WILLIAM BLAKE: The Politics of Vision. By Mark Schorer. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $5.

MELVILLE'S QUARREL WITH GOD. By Lawrance Thompson. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $6.

LIFE OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By Ralph L. Rusk. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

CHARLES DICKENS: His Tragedy and Triumph. By Edgar Johnson. New York: Simon & Schuster. Two vols. $10.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By James Grossman. New York: William Sloane Assoc. $4.

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LITERARY STUDY AND THE SCHOLARLY PROFESSION. By Hardin Craig. Seattle: University of Washington Press. $2.25.

THE MEANING OF SHAKESPEARE. By Harold Goddard. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $6.

SHAKESPEARE'S AUDIENCE. By Alfred E. Harbage. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.

AS THEY LIKED IT. By Alfred E. Harbage. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE RIVAL TRADITIONS. By Alfred E. Harbage. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.50.

SHAKESPEARE'S "HISTORIES": Mirrors of Elizabethan Policy. By Lily B. Campbell. San Marino, Calif.: Huntington Library. $6.75.

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THE THEORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Howard Mumford Jones. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press. $2.75.

LITERARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Robert E. Spiller and others. New York: The Macmillan Co. Three vols. $22.50.

CRITICAL RESPONSIVENESS. By Gordon McKenzie. Berkeley: University of California Press. $3.

VOYAGES TO THE MOON. By Marjorie Nicolson. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

VIRGIN LAND: The American West as Symbol and Myth. By Henry Nash Smith. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.75.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN THOUGHT. By Merle Curti. New York: Harper & Bros. $6.

THE HEEL OF ELOHIM. By H. H. Waggoner. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3.

ELIZABETHAN AND METAPHYSICAL IMAGERY. By Rosemond Tuve. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $6.

THE COUNTER-RENAISSANCE. By Hiram Haydn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

AMERICAN RENAISSANCE. By F. O. Matthiessen. New York: Oxford University Press. $7.50.

THE LIBERAL IMAGINATION. By Lionel Trilling. New York: The Viking Press. $4.

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times directly from its greatest literature, while studies by Lily B. Campbell and John W. Draper combine the old with the new method. Other authors who revitalize their times in the same way include F. Michael Krouse, E. K. Brown, and Robert D. Faner.

There is only a short step from this kind of imaginative reconstruction of the world of a single artist to a new kind of literary history based on a theory of cultural patterns and cycles instead of the old time-bound historicism. Here cultural anthropologists like Ruth Benedict and philosophical sociologists like David Riesman help the literary scholar to apply his new methodology to the group as well as to the individual, as in "Changing Patterns of American Civilization." Howard Mumford Jones in "The Theory of American Literature" pointed out that the history of American sensibility could not be told without telling also the history of American society. Almost immediately there followed the cooperative "Literary History of the United States," radically designed on a structure of cultural cycles and committed to the assumption that literary history is a pattern of human experience reconstructed

from its imaginative expression. This new organicism has been carried even further and made explicit in more specialized books by Gordon McKenzie, Marjorie Nicolson, and Henry Nash Smith. Older types of intellectual and cultural history like Merle Curti's "The Growth of American Thought" and H. H. Waggoner's "The Wheel of Elohim: Science and Values in Modern Poetry" still make their contributions, but the more experimental and penetrating methods of such writers as Rosemond Tuve, Hiram Haydn, F. O. Matthiessen, and Lionel Trilling point to a new way of studying literary history so that it may sharpen man's understanding of his role in society, as the various new criticisms have helped him to understand his inner self.

SLICHTER

(*Continued from page 25*)

cal governments, banks and U. S. monetary funds, insurance companies, security and realty firms, and the rest of the world) their payments made for goods and services and also payments made or money advanced for other purposes. He has estimated for the same sectors the sources of their incomes—income from productive services, and other kinds of receipts.

Mr. Copeland is interested in discovering where and how either expansion or contraction of the economy originates. He distinguishes four kinds of spenders: (1) those whose spending is rising faster than their incomes; (2) those whose spending is rising, but less rapidly than their incomes; (3) those whose spending is dropping, but dropping less rapidly than their incomes; and (4) those whose spending is dropping faster than their incomes. Of particular significance are the first and fourth categories because they are the leaders

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in either expansion or contraction. During the period of Mr. Copeland's figures (1936 to 1942), the Federal Government seems to have been the principal source of expansion. During a large part of the postwar period, (which Mr. Copeland has not covered) the Federal Government was a source of contraction, and expansion came from consumers or business. Certainly households were behaving after the war in ways quite different from their prewar behavior.

Fortunately, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is continuing the project started by Mr. Copeland. If the figures are to be of maximum usefulness in guiding policy, they will need to be made available quarterly—which means about three or four months after the events that they reflect.

A third field of investigation is *the circumstances and behavior of individuals—the behavior of men.* Sometimes studies of this type are called consumer finance studies, though in fact they are much broader than that.

The theory of consumption was one of the most arid parts of neo-classical economics. In this field economists had little to say that shed light on the actual behavior of men. This fact was dramatically illustrated after World War II, when virtually all of the economists in the government service and many in industry predicted that the drop in war production would produce severe unemployment. But the unemployment did not occur. The error of the economists came from their great underestimate of accumulated demand, particularly accumulated demand on the part of consumers. A good theory of consumption would have saved economists from making this error.

Fortunately, a good start has been made on studying the behavior of consumers. The most important work is being done by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan under the auspices of a Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. By interviewing a representative sample of spending units, information is obtained once a year about the proportion of income spent for consumption and the proportion saved or dissaved. A spending unit is a group of members of the same family who live together and pool their incomes for their major items of expense. Returns from the spending units are classified by the size of income of the spending unit, the place of residence (whether metropolitan area, other cities of 50,000 or more population, or small city or rural area), and the age and occupation of the head of the spending unit. Information is also obtained about intentions to buy automobiles, other selected consumer durables, and houses, and the actual purchases of these items. Furthermore, information is obtained as to expectations about changes in the income of the spending unit, in general economic conditions, and in prices. Finally, some information is collected concerning assets and liabilities—the ownership of houses, government savings bonds, savings accounts, stocks, life insurance, and the existence and amount of indebtedness.

AS a result of these important surveys, economists are gradually acquiring the information needed to generalize about the behavior of consumers and the conditions which determine the proportion of incomes that consumers spend for goods. Of course, the time has not arrived when very much in the way of generalizations can be safely attempted, but each year the additional data shed new light on the conditions that affect consumer behavior. Of considerable interest are the substantial discrepancies between reported intentions to buy various types of durable goods and actual purchases of such goods. In nearly all years, the actual purchases of automobiles and other selected consumer durables have been far greater than the reported planned purchases. On the other hand, the actual purchases of houses have conformed fairly closely with the reported planned purchases, and in 1949 and 1950 actual purchases were somewhat less than planned purchases. The difference between the planned and actual purchases of automobiles and consumer durables is probably due to the fact that these purchases are not planned as much as a year in advance.

Hence, when people are asked about their buying plans for the year, their buying intentions fall short of what turn out to be their actual purchases.

Closely related to the study of consumption is *the study of saving.* In fact, it is often convenient to study the two together, as James S. Duesenberry has done and as is being done in the Michigan Survey investigations. Great interest has been aroused in saving by the fears that the economy may be suffering from a chronic tendency to save too much. A monumen-

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

1. Thomas Campion. 2. Oliver Goldsmith. 3. James Joyce. 4. Sir Thomas Wyatt. 5. Robert Browning. 6. Samuel Butler. 7. John Milton. 8. Sidney Lanier. 9. King Henry VIII. 10. Thomas Jefferson.

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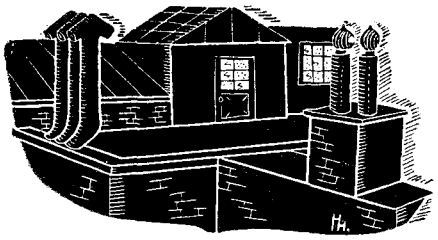

tal work on the amount and sources of saving in the United States during the last fifty years has just been completed by Raymond W. Goldsmith under the auspices of the Life Insurance Association of America. It will be published in the near future by the Princeton University Press. A collection of important papers on saving will be published in the early fall by the University of Minnesota Press.

Mr. Goldsmith's work contains annual estimate of the amount of saving from 1897 through 1949, an analysis of the trend in the ratio of saving to net national product for the period 1897 to 1951, estimates of the course of saving and the distribution of saving among the main groups of savers (non-agricultural households, agriculture, unincorporated business enterprises, corporations, state and local governments, and the Federal Government), the cyclical fluctuations in saving. In addition, Mr. Goldsmith provides estimates of the trend of saving throughout the nineteenth century. Finally, he has constructed estimates of the national wealth by principal types of assets for eight benchmark years (1900, 1912, 1922, 1929, 1933, 1939, 1945, and 1949) and rougher estimates of the growth of reproducible wealth throughout the nineteenth century. These are only a few of the more important contents of a study that is extraordinarily rich in statistical material.

Mr. Goldsmith has provided the basic material needed for scores of additional researches on the operation of the economy and the determinants of its behavior. It is interesting that although he finds high year-to-year variability both in the absolute amount of saving and in the amount relative to national product and other magnitudes, and particularly large changes in the amount of saving done by different saver groups, the long-run trend of the total volume of saving seems to have changed little during the last one hundred and fifty years. When the savings figures are adjusted for changes in the price level, the secular trend of savings per capita has been about 1.75 per cent per year.

Perhaps it will never be necessary for the community to do anything about the volume of saving, but if it ever becomes desirable either to encourage or to discourage saving, the community will obviously need to know who does the saving and how much. Hence Mr. Goldsmith has provided much of the basic information and analysis that are indispensable for well-informed public policies toward saving.

I have not room here to describe the studies being made by a considerable number of economists to understand the determinants of economic growth. The knowledge that they are gaining about the economy and its operation are enabling them to an increasing degree to understand how the economy can, if necessary, be stimulated and how a desired rate of growth can be maintained. Thus the transformation of economics from a body of deductions based upon too few and over-simplified premises into a group of generalizations based upon experience is enabling economics itself to become a powerful influence in raising the productivity of the economy and the standard of consumption of the people.

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WORKOUT FOR WRITERS

(Continued from page 41)

edly be submitted to the expert scrutiny of Fletcher Pratt.

The directory below is slightly smaller than in former years. In the past a few coordinated groups of writing courses at university summer sessions have been listed: for example, those given at the University of Denver and at Fordham. This has led to requests from other summer schools to list their five- or six-weeks writing courses taken for regular academic credit. A line has had to be drawn. A writers' conference has these characteristics. A *short* session. *Open to those who are not seeking academic credit,* though it may sometimes give an hour of credit. *Professional* in tone. A *community existence* of its own. A featuring of the *individual conference on unassigned manuscripts. Workshop* talks, more formal evening lectures, and panel discussions. Often it concludes with a banquet and the announcement of winners of prize contests. It may be under academic sponsorship but it is essentially *unacademic.* There are about thirty conferences with such characteristics held each year, and the directory below is as complete as I can make it.

BEERSHEBA SPRINGS WRITERS CONFERENCE, under auspices of English Department, University of Tennessee, Martin Branch, cooperating with Methodist Conference, will be held at Beersheba Springs hotel in Cumberland mountains, Aug. 17-30. Established 1948 and has grown in numbers and improved in talent level with each session. Director: Harry Harrison Kroll from its founding; he also leads the novel workshop. Staff members: Curlin Read (magazine fiction), Charles Lee Lewis (biography), Dan Kroll (non-fiction), Leonard Tate (poetry). There will also be juvenile writing and religious journalism workshops. Tuition in all workshops, $25. Reading fees: novel, $25; short story and other prose forms, $7.50; poetry, $5. Board and single room in famous old inn, $22.50 per week. Address inquiries to Harry Harrison Kroll, Director, University of Tennessee, Martin, Tenn.

BREAD LOAF WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of Middlebury College, will meet at Bread Loaf, Vermont, Aug. 12-26. Founded 1926—the oldest writers' conference. Director: Theodore Morrison. Staff: May Sarton, Eric Swenson, Fletcher Pratt, William Sloane, Rachel Mackenzie, John Ciardi; the director will take part in the fiction teaching. Visiting lecturers: Frank O'Connor, Robert Frost, Wallace Stegner, Lincoln Barnett—Frank O'Connor will give three lectures epitomizing his personal teaching of the short story. Music by Rowland Sturges, pianist. Fee covering room, board, and tuition: for contributors who submit manuscripts, $155-$205; for auditors, $130-$180, depending on accommodations desired. Conference offers limited number of fellowships paying all regular charges at Bread Loaf. Candidates must be nominated by magazine editor, publisher, literary agent, well-known writer, or college teacher. For bulletin, write Secretary of the Summer Schools, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

CHAUTAUQUA WRITERS' WORKSHOP, under auspices of Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua, New York, has lengthened its session to three weeks and will meet July 13-31. Established 1947. Director: David Morton, who will also conduct the Poetry Section. Co-director: Margaret Widdemer, who will also conduct the Fiction Section. Staff: Diggory Venn (Non-fiction Prose), Mrs. Diggory Venn, who will assist Mr. Venn; Marjorie B. Paradis, specialist in writing juveniles who will assist Margaret Widdemer. The Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra, directed by Walter Hendl, opens its summer series of concerts on July 18. Average attendance in previous years: 50. Fee for each course including a manuscript conference, $25; for student entering all three courses, the combined fee will be $60. Auditors, $15 a course, no manuscript conference. Limited number of dormitory rooms available, $7.50-$8.50 a week. For further information, write Mrs. Ruth Skinner, Registrar, Chautauqua Summer Schools, Chautauqua, N. Y.

THE WRITERS' CONFERENCE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, under the auspices of University of Colorado, meets at Boulder, Colo., July 27-Aug. 14. Founded in 1930, this will be the twentieth Boulder conference. Director: Don Saunders. Staff: Walter Havighurst, Howard Pease, William L. Chenery, Robert J. Shaw, Constance Smith, Rolfe Humphries, C. E. Scoggins, and (tentatively) James Ramsey Ullman. Workshops in novel, short story, poetry, juvenile, radio and TV writing, non-fiction, historical, and biographical writing, serial novel, and writing and marketing problems. Historical and biographical writing, and radio and TV writing are new workshops. Tuition, $45 minimum for three one-week workshops; maximum fee of $95 covers tuition for all workshops. Room and board from $26.25 to $36.25 weekly. Last year's registration: 115. For bulletin, address Writers' Conference, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of Division of Extension, University of Connecticut, will meet at Storrs June 28 through July 5. Established 1950. Director: R. W. Stallman. Staff: Katherine Anne Porter, Allen Tate, Wallace Fowlie (fiction); William Jay Smith (poetry); Gorham Munson and William Shirer (non-fiction); Elizabeth Yates and Mary Silva Cosgrave (children's literature); Jay Garon (TV writing). Visiting lecturers: Clara Classen, Paul R. Reynolds, Ray Freiman. Award of $50 for best work of fiction submitted by Doubleday. Fees: for auditors, $20; for contributors, $25 for a limited amount of manuscript, additional fees for MSS submitted above this limit. Room rates are $12.50 for five nights; meals may be had in the faculty grill. Address: Writers' Conference, Box U-56, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

DRURY COLLEGE WRITERS' CONFERENCE, sponsored by Drury College Adult Education Program with cooperation of Department of English, will hold its annual session, April 10-11, at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Founded 1950; outgrowth of an increasing interest in creative writing in the Ozarks. Director: Adelaide H. Jones. Staff: not announced at time of compiling directory, last year's staff numbered 14. Tuition, $3 for registration for two days; $2 additional if a manuscript is submitted. Classroom talks, round tables, evening lectures, personal manuscript consultations. Last year's registration: 133. For information, write Adelaide H. Jones, General Chairman, Writers' Conference, Drury College, Springfield 2, Missouri.

FLORIDA WRITERS' COLONY WRITERS' CONFERENCE, founded 1950, has not yet set its dates for 1953 session, which will probably be in August. For information, write Joseph Lawren, P.O. Box 87, Venice, Fla.

HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN WORKSHOP CAMP, INC., Hendersonville, N. C., a non-profit educational institution for the arts, has not announced its 1953 writers' conference plans. It has been seeking a director but may skip holding a 1953 session. For information, write Huckleberry

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Edited by Edward F. Barrett. The Natural Law Institute of Notre Dame has spearheaded the movement to restore the moral foundations of American law by a return to the Natural Law principles with which it began. The fifth volume in the series shows that a Natural Law tradition exists in all the great non-Christian religions—Jewish, Hindu, Moslem, Confucian, and Buddhist.

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June. Probably $4.75

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY WRITERS' CONFERENCE, Bloomington, Ind., will be in session July 12-18. Founded 1940. Director: Philip B. Daghlian. Staff: John Malcolm Brinnin, Elizabeth Enright, Frances Gray Patton, Oliver Jensen, John Selby. Special feature: Indiana Authors' Day, July 12. Rates: $15 for one workshop, $12.50 for second workshop; auditors at half-fees. Room, $2.50 per person per night. Board at moderate rates. Last year's registration: approx. 50. For brochure, write Philip B. Daghlian, Indiana University Writers' Conference, Bloomington, Ind.

LAURENTIAN WRITERS' CONFERENCE, the first writers' conference to be organized in Eastern Canada, will be held at Sun Valley Lodge, Trout Lake, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 7-14. This is 60 miles north of Montreal. Two tours—one to Mont Tremblant, the other to Ste. Agathe—are included in the conference fees. Director: Miss E. Louise Cushing. Staff: H. Gordon Green, fiction editor of *Family Herald & Weekly Star*; Ronald J. Cooke, editor of *Forest & Outdoors*, Madge Macbeth, Jan Westcott, Allene Corliss, Judith Merril, Theodore Sturgeon. Guest speakers: Virginia Douglas Dawson, Yves Theribault. Regular classes will concentrate on the short story and the article. Two round tables on the novel, at least one round table on science fiction, and one on the short story. Manuscripts should be submitted well in advance. Fine recreational facilities. Tuition: for contributors, $85 for the week, $95 if a single room is reserved; for auditors, $75 for the week, $85 if a single room is reserved. These fees cover board as well as tuition. For bulletin, write Miss E. Louise Cushing, Director, Laurentian Writers' Conference, 808 Buchanan Street, St. Laurent, Montreal 9, P.Q., Canada.

STATE OF MAINE WRITERS' CONFERENCE, which began as a one-day affair, then two days, will have a three-day session, Aug. 5-7, at Ocean Park, Me. It opens with a reunion supper. On Aug. 6 there will be an editors' forum (Loring Williams, Edward Laycock, Richard Merrifield, Faunce Pendexter), a writers' forum (Doris Marston, Ethel Eaton, William E. Harris, Lew Dietz, Louise Darcy, Eleanore Jewett), a poetry tournament, and talks by Robert P. T. Coffin and Charles Rawlings. On Aug. 7 there will be talks by Eric Kelly, Betty Finnin, David Woodbury, and others to be announced. Registration fee: $1.50 per day. Address inquiries about program and accommodations to Adelbert Jakeman, Ocean Park, Me.

MID WEST SILVER LAKE WRITERS' CONFERENCE plans two sessions, July 5-19 and Aug. 16-30, at Oak Haven, Minn., near the Iowa border. Director: P. Evans Coleman. Staff: August Derleth, Ray B. West, Jr., for fiction, E. L. Mayo for poetry, Ralph Towner for radio and newspaper writing. Capacity: 25 per session. Tuition rates: $50 for each session. Board and room, $23-$33 a week. For brochure, write P. Evans Coleman, Oak Haven, Route 3, Fairmont, Minn.

MISSOURI WRITERS' WORKSHOP, under auspices of Department of English and School of Journalism, University of Missouri, meets this year June 15-20 at Columbia, Mo. Founded 1947. Director: Donald F. Drummond. Staff: Warren Beck, Alan Swallow, Frank Luther Mott, John Neihardt, Robert Shaw, others to be announced. Tuition: $15 for one workshop and lectures; $10 for any additional workshop. Last year's registration: 40. Room and board, $20.50. Brochure available; write Director, Missouri Writers' Workshop, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, ROUNDUP OF THE ARTS. WRITERS' CONFERENCE, will be held from July 20 through July 25 at Missoula. Founded 1949 as part of a plan for a festival of the arts and directed by the late Joseph Kinsey Howard. Director: Henry V. Larom. Staff will include Walter Van Tilburg Clark, fiction workshop, and Allan Nevins, history and biography. Special feature will be a workshop on Television and the Community, programming for local stations, by Ruth Prins, director of the prize-winning children's program "Telaventure Tales." Arrangements can be made to have fiction workshop count as first week of a five-week summer course by Walter Van Tilburg Clark. Tuition: $25. Moderate living costs on campus. Near Yellowstone and Glacier Parks. Attendance last year, 47, not including University students. For information, write Henry V. Larom, Montana State University, Missoula.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of University of New Hampshire, will meet at Durham, N. H., Aug. 10-21. Founded 1938—third oldest conference. Director: Carroll S. Towle. Staff: Ella Shannon Bowles, Robert P. T. Coffin, Loyd Haberly, Charles Angoff, Loring Williams, Frederick Packard, Margaret Coit, Shirley Barker, Curtis Thomas, Edmund Cortez, Elizabeth Yates.

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others to be announced. Fees and rate of board to be announced. For brochure, write Carroll S. Towle, Chairman, University of New Hampshire Writers' Conference, Durham, N. H.

EASTERN NEW MEXICO WRITERS' WORKSHOP, under auspices of Eastern New Mexico University, will meet for the first time, June 11, 12, 13, at Portales, N. M. Director: Dr. E. Debs Smith. Staff: S. Omar Barker, Elsa Barker, Josephine McIntire, H. Grady Moore, Dr. Carl Coke Rister, Alan Swallow, Jack Williamson. Subjects include ballads, science fiction, and the comic strip as well as usual conference subjects. Tuition: $3 for those not attending conference for university credit, $7 for those who take conference for one-hour university credit. For brochure, write E. Debs Smith, Director, Eastern New Mexico Writers' Workshop, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, N. M.

NOTRE DAME WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of University of Notre Dame, will meet June 22-27 on the Notre Dame campus. Founded 1949. Director: Louis Hasley. Local staff: Richard Sullivan, John T. Frederick. Visiting staff: Robert Fitzgerald, Anne Ford, Rev. Harold C. Gardiner, S.J. Workshops in poetry, fiction, and the teaching of creative writing. Tuition: $15 for first workshop, $10 for each additional. Last year's registration: 79. Address all communications to the Director, The Writers' Conference, Box 9, Notre Dame, Ind.

OHIO VERSEWRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of Ohio Poetry Society, will meet for one day, May 16, at the College of Wooster, Wooster, O. Founded 1951. Directors: Program, Maude Miller Girardeau; General Conference, Loring Williams; President Ohio Poetry Society, Harry M. Brown. Speakers: Dr. Frederick H. Adler of Cleveland College, "Tools with Which to Build Your Poems"; Joseph S. Newman, Columnist *Cleveland Press*, "The Trouble with Light Verse"; Dr. Neille Shoemaker of Baldwin Wallace College, "The Poet in Today's World." Poetry Analysis session for poems submitted by registrants. Registration fee: $1 for members of Ohio Poetry Society, $2 for non-members, undergraduates of any college free. Last year's attendance: 127. For information, write Loring Williams, 1559 E. 115th St., Cleveland 6, O.

SHORT COURSE IN PROFESSIONAL WRITING, under auspices of University of Oklahoma, will meet June 9, 10, 11, at Norman, Okla. Founded 1938. Director: W. S. Campbell (Stanley Vestal). Speakers: Paul R. Reynolds, Ramon F. Adams, Foster Harris, Dwight V. Swain, Bill Burchardt. Others to be announced. Tuition: $7.50. Last year's enrolment: 300. For information, write W. S. Campbell, School of Journalism, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

OMAHA WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of the Omaha Writers' Club, will take place May 22-24 at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha. Founded 1946. Director: L. V. Jacks. Staff: Marian Marsh Brown and others to be announced. Tuition: $5 for all lectures, $1 for individual lecture, $5 for manuscript reading. For information, write L. V. Jacks, Department of Classics, Creighton University, Omaha 2, Neb.

PACIFIC COAST WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of Los Angeles State College, will meet for first time June 22-July 10, on campus of Los Angeles State College. Director: August Derleth. Associate director: Professor Frederick Shroyer, head of language arts department. Major writers from Hollywood and elsewhere will give lectures on motion picture, radio, television, dramatic or general writing specialties. Conducted tours of studios and publishing establishments. Conference will carry three units of summer session credit for students who register for credit but will also be open to others on a special student basis. Tuition: $25. For further information, write Professor Frederick Shroyer, Los Angeles State College, 855 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles 9, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA REGIONAL WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of a number of writers' clubs in the Philadelphia area, will meet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, June 17-19. Established 1949. A board of directors is in charge, and a folder has been issued about contest rules for 12 categories of writing. Staff: Pauline Bloom, L. Sprague de Camp, Cecilia Gray, John W. Alexander, Charles Lee, Jane S. McIlvaine, Ollie Crawford, Helen Diehl Olds, Joseph Shallitt, Florence Kerigan, John H. Powell, Barbara Rex, Elva Ray Harris, Richard Sutcliff. For information, write Mrs. Olga P. MacFarland, Registrar, 737 Sharon Avenue, Collingdale, Penna.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE FOR READERS AND WRITERS, under auspices of English Department of the University of Pittsburgh, will meet Apr. 22-23 at the University of Pittsburgh. Founded 1945. Director: Edwin L. Peterson. Speakers and panel members: J. Donald Adams, Warren Beck, Robert J. Shaw, John Selby, Jesse Stuart. Conference is part of a major in writing at the University, a program in which college students study not only literature but also the art and craft of writing. No fees, no manuscript criticism. Attendance last year: about 600. For information, write Edwin L. Peterson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Penna.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHWEST WRITERS AND WRITERS' WORKSHOP, under auspices of the summer school of Arizona State College, will be held on the campus of Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz., June 22-July 3. Established 1951. A group of writers, editors, publishers, and others in the writing field act as lecturers and consultants in the workshop, and discussion panels on writers' problems are held. Direct help with MSS by visiting writers is a feature. Object is to encourage the literature of the Southwest. Directors: Dr. Antoinette Smith, Weldon F. Heald. Bulletin in preparation. Write the Registrar, Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz.

SOUTHWEST WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of the Byliners, Corpus Christi writers' club, will meet at Robert Driscoll Hotel, Corpus Christi, Tex., June 6-9. Founded 1944. Director: Dee Woods. Speakers and chairmen of workshops in five major writing fields include Harrison Smith, Dillon Anderson, J. Frank Dobie, Lon Tinkle, Charles Carver, Garland Roark, Dr. C. E. Castenada, Frank Wardlaw, Aron M. Mathieu, Charleen McClane, Margaret Young, Dr. C. L. Sonnischen, J. Meredith Tatton, Lani Robley, Dr. Don Ward, Emilie and Fritz Toepperwein, Ruel McDaniel, Jewel Gibson, and others. Representatives of several publishers are expected. Dual role of writer is stressed—writing and selling. Special feature: literary contests with $1,000 in prizes. Entertainment includes trip to Padre Island and visit to King Ranch. Last year's registration: 317. Write Dee Woods, Southwest Writers' Conference, 406 So. Carahcahua, Corpus Christi, Tex.

THE WRITERS' CONFERENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, under auspices of the University, will meet at Salt Lake City June 15-26. Founded 1947. Director: Brewster Ghiselin. Staff: Stephen Spender, Vardis Fisher, Malcolm Cowley, Caroline Gordon, M. F. K. Fisher, and probably one more. Plans are not quite complete, but arrangements will be much the same as last year. For bulletin, write The Writers' Conference, Library 101, University of Utah, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

THE FICTION WRITERS' CONFERENCE, under auspices of the Vermont Institute of Special Studies, will be held at Putney, Vt., Aug. 16-29. This is a continuation of the Fiction Writers' Conference begun in 1946 at Marlboro College. Advisory Board: John Farrar, Walter Hendricks. Staff: John Aldridge, Charles S. Glicksberg, Don M. Wolfe, John McDonald, Charles Jackson, Ludwig Lewisohn, Mavis McIntosh, Philip Roddman, and others. Rate for tuition, board, room, lectures, $135. Single room extra. Last year's registration, 35. For brochure, write Walter Hendricks, The Fiction Writers' Conference, Putney, Vt.

LEAGUE OF VERMONT WRITERS' INSTITUTE, under auspices of University of Vermont, will meet at Fleming Museum, University of Vermont, Burlington, July 14-15. Chairman and speakers to be announced. Lectures, clinics, discussions, individual conferences. No registration fee. Address inquiries to Vera A. Perkins, 242 So. Main St., Rutland, Vt.

CHRISTIAN WRITERS' AND EDITORS' CONFERENCE, under joint auspices of the Board of Education and Publication of the American Baptist Convention and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, will meet at the American Baptist Assembly, Green Lake, Wis., June 27-July 4. Founded 1948. During the winter and spring the sponsors have held brief regional conferences at Philadelphia, Framingham, Mass., and Redlands, Calif. Director: Dr. Benjamin P. Browne. Staff: Emlyn Davies, E. Merrill Root, Peter Gordon White, Rowena Ferguson, Virgil Foster, Dwight Stephenson, Nolan Harmon, Martin Maloney, Catharine Marshall (tentative). A second week, July 4-11, is available for those wishing to remain on the conference grounds for writing under experienced teachers. Registration fee: $10 for first week, $15 for two weeks, the second week being open only to those attending the first. Last year's registration: 135. For information, write Dr. Benjamin P. Browne, 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Penna.

Gorham Munson will fulfil his nineteenth engagement on the writers' conference circuit when he goes to the University of Connecticut Writers' Conference this June. His most recent books are "The Writer's Workshop Companion" and an anthology entitled "Best Advice on How to Write."

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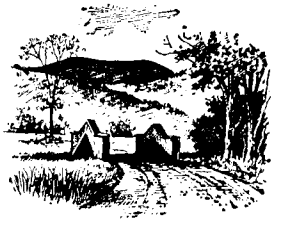

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BREGENZ FESTIVAL *(July 25-August 16, Bregenz)*: Ballet; operettas.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL *(July 26-August 30, Salzburg)*: "Everyman," "Don Giovanni," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Marriage of Figaro," and concerts.

Britain

CORONATION *(June 2, London)*: Ceremony takes place in Westminster Abbey.

GLYNDEBOURNE OPERA FESTIVAL *(June 7-July 26, Glyndebourne, Sussex)*: Mozart operas presented on grounds of a manorial estate about fifty miles from London.

MODERN MUSIC FESTIVAL *(June 7-14, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire)*: British contemporary music featured.

TROOPING THE COLOR *(June 11, London)*: Salute to Queen's official birthday at Horse Guards Parade.

MUSIC, ARTS FESTIVAL *(June 20-28, Aldeburgh, Suffolk)*: Operas; choral, instrumental concerts.

TENNIS *(June 22-July 4, Wimbledon, Surrey)*: All-England lawn championships.

GOLF *(July 6-10, Carnoustie, Angus)*: The British Open Championship.

EISTEDDFOD *(July 7-12, Llangollen, Denbighshire)*: International choral festival.

CHAMBER MUSIC *(July 11-18, Haslemere, Surrey)*: Program of early chamber music.

Canada

APPLE BLOSSOMS *(May 29-June 2, Nova Scotia)*: Balls, parades; Kentville, May 29, 30; ceremony, Grand Pré, May 31; Windsor, June 1; Digby, June 2.

TRADE FAIR *(June 1-12, Toronto)*: Manufactured goods from many countries.

PARADES *(June 24, Montreal and Quebec)*: Five-hour parades of several dozen floats portraying Canadian art, culture. Bonfires in parks at night.

ART, SONG FESTIVAL *(July 5-11, Ste-Adèle, Quebec)*: Concerts, ballet, exhibitions of leatherwork.

STAMPEDE *(July 6-11, Calgary)*: One of most famous rodeo shows in the world; Indian ceremonials.

SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL *(July 12-Aug. 15, Stratford, Ontario)*: Alec Guinness in "Richard III," "All's Well That Ends Well."

Denmark

AMATEUR MUSICIANS *(May 28-June 14, Aarhus)*: About 100 orchestras from all parts of the world participate.

HAMLET FESTIVAL *(June 7-15, Elsinore)*: Staged in courtyard of Kronborg Castle.

DANISH-AMERICAN FESTIVAL *(July 4, Aalborg)*: Salute to America's Independence Day in Rebild Park usually attracts 40,000 visitors. Music, singing, dancing.

TILTING TOURNAMENT *(July 12-14, Sonderborg)*: Several hundred horses, riders participate. Pageant, fun-fair, fireworks.

ASPHALT BALL *(July 18, Nykobing, Zealand)*: Annual civic festival high point of vacation time. Dancing, pageant, concerts.

RADIOLOGY CONGRESS *(July 19-25, Copenhagen)*: Seventh international meeting. Prof. Niels Bohr will attend. About 1,500 delegates expected.

Finland

SIBELIUS FESTIVAL *(June 10-18, Helsinki)*: Musical programs in honor of the contemporary Finnish composer.

France

MUSIC FESTIVALS: *(June 4-21, Clamart)*: Jazz, chamber, and religious music. *(June 5-14, Strasbourg)*: Music of Mozart played in the Cathedral, and Palais des Fêtes. *(June 14-July 7, Prades)*: Five orchestral, five chamber music programs. Works of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert. Soloists: Rudolf Serkin, Myra Hess, William Kapell, Pablo Casals to preside, as usual. *(June 27-July 12, Sceaux)*: Lina Dachary, Paul Derenne, Jean Piat to take part. *(July 10-30, Aix-en-Provence)*: "Barber of Seville," "Così fan tutte," concerts.

FOUNTAINS *(June 7, 21, 28; July 5, 12, 14, 19, 26, Versailles)*.

Germany

FILM FESTIVAL *(June 18-27, Berlin)*: Best films of many nations compete in third international contest.

CHORALFEST *(June 26-30, Essen)*: Fourth annual festival of choral music.

TRAFFIC EXPOSITION *(June 20-Oct. 11, Munich)*: Railroad exhibit covers two and a half miles of track.

MOZART FESTIVAL *(July 11-25, Würzburg)*: Two chamber music concerts, four symphonic concerts. Sacred concert in St. Stephan's Church. Eugen Jochum, conductor.

"DIE KINDERZECHE" *(July 17-22, Dinkelsbühl)*: Traditional children's feast. Play based on event in Thirty Years' War when town's children became heroes.

OPERA FESTIVAL *(July 22-Aug. 23, Munich)*: "Arabella," "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Die Meistersinger," "Salome." Ballet.

WAGNER FESTIVAL *(July 23-Aug. 23, Bayreuth)*: "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," "Tristan und Isolde." Conductors: Joseph Keilberth, Hans Knappertsbusch.

Ireland

P.E.N. MEETING *(June 8-13, Dublin)*: The twenty-fifth annual congress of the writers' clubs.

GOLF *(June 10-12, Killarney)*: Amateur international Triangular Tournament.

PAGEANT *(June 26-29, Feohanagh, W. Limerick)*: Annual historical play.

HORSE RACE *(July 11, Curragh, Kildare)*: The famous Irish Oaks.

Italy

MAY MUSICAL *(May 2-June 24, Florence)*: The Legend of Faust will be the main theme of this, the sixteenth festival.

CLASSICAL DRAMAS *(June-July, Syracuse and Taormina)*: Performances at the Greek Theatre in Syracuse; the Ancient Theatre, Taormina.

CORPUS CHRISTI *(June 4, Genzano, near Rome, and Ravello)*: Streets paved with flowers. Prizes for most beautiful carpets.

ST. PETER'S DAY *(June 29, Rome)*: Dome of St. Peter's at Vatican City usually illuminated by torch lights.

PALIO *(July 2, Siena)*: Italy's most famous ancient horse race; banner waving contests.

OPERA, DRAMA *(July 15-Aug. 20, Verona)*: The thirty-first opera season at the Roman Arena; sixth drama festival at the Roman Theatre.

Netherlands

AUTO RACE *(June 7, Zandvoort)*: Grand Prix of Holland.

HOLLAND FESTIVAL *(June 15-July 15, The Hague-Scheveningen)*: Ballet, choral works, opera.

Norway

MUSIC FESTIVAL *(June 1-15, Bergen)*: Kirsten Flagstad, Edwin Fischer, Yehudi Menuhin, among soloists. Festival marks 110th anniversary of Grieg's birth.

Portugal

FEAST OF ST. JOHN *(June 23, 24, Oporto)*: Music, fireworks, colorful decorations.

"COLETE ENCARNADO" *(July 11, Vila Franca de Xira)*: The "red waistcoat" festival. Folk dances, regional supper, bullfights.

Spain

CORPUS CHRISTI *(June 4, Barcelona, Gurgos, Cadiz, Cordoba, Daroca)*: Processions, special religious pageants, services.

SAN ANTONIO FEAST *(June 13, Madrid)*: Singing, dancing, carnival, bullfights.

MUSIC, DANCE FIESTA *(June 20-30, Granada)*: Second international celebration.

CHASING THE BULL *(July 7, Pamplona)*: Famous race through streets with bull in the lead.

Sweden

FESTIVAL OF STOCKHOLM *(June 3-10, Stockholm)*: Concerts, opera, plays, ballet, films. "Aida," "Die Fledermaus" on program.

700th JUBILEE CELEBRATION *(June 17-19, Stockholm)*: Singing, gymnastics, midsummer's eve celebration.

DRAMA *(July)*: "Petrus de Dacia," miracle play with music, Visby; "The Road to Heaven," Leksand; play in open air courtyard of castle, Varberg.

Switzerland

SINGING CONTEST *(May 29-June 4, Lausanne)*: Third international contest for opera singers.

BIRTHDAY *(June 12-14, Berne)*: Pageants, ceremonies, mark 600th birthday of Berne's entry into Swiss Confederation.

FILM FESTIVAL *(July 2-12, Locarno)*: Seventh international celebration.

SCOUT JAMBOREE *(July 29-Aug. 8, Kandersteg)*: Fifth World Rover meeting.

United States

GOLF: USGA Open Championship, Pittsburgh, Pa., *June 11-13*; All-American Tournament, *July 30-Aug. 2*, and World Championship, *Aug. 6-9*, both at Tam O'Shanter Country Club, near Chicago. Prizes total $120,000.

ROSES *(June 10-14, Portland, Ore.)*: Parades, flower show, concerts, skiing.

ROWING: Yale-Harvard race, New London, Conn., *June 12*. The fifty-first annual IRA championship regatta, Lake Onondaga, Syracuse, N.Y., *June 20*.

SYMPHONIC DRAMAS: "Horn In The West," Boone, N.C., *June 26-Sept. 7*; "Lost Colony," Manteo, N.C., *June 27-Sept. 6*; "Unto These Hills," Cherokee, N.C., *June 27-Sept. 7*; "The Common Glory," Williamsburg, Va., *July 1-Sept. 6*.

FESTIVAL *(June 27-July 25, Central City, Colo.)*: "Carmen" and "Merry Wives of Windsor."

CULTURAL CONCLAVE *(June 29-Sept. 1, Aspen)*: Lectures, discussions, concerts.

SUMMER FESTIVAL *(June 29-July 26, Sarasota)*: Jessica Dragonette; Helen Roberts, Richard Walker of D'Oyly Carte Opera Company among artists to take part. Cash prizes for art, photography.

BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL *(July 11-Aug. 16, Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass.)*: Concerts in theatre in July; in music shed in August. Charles Munch, Pierre Monteux, Leonard Bernstein conductors.

—ROBERT MEYER, JR.

Further information may be obtained by writing World Calendar, The Saturday Review, 25 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.

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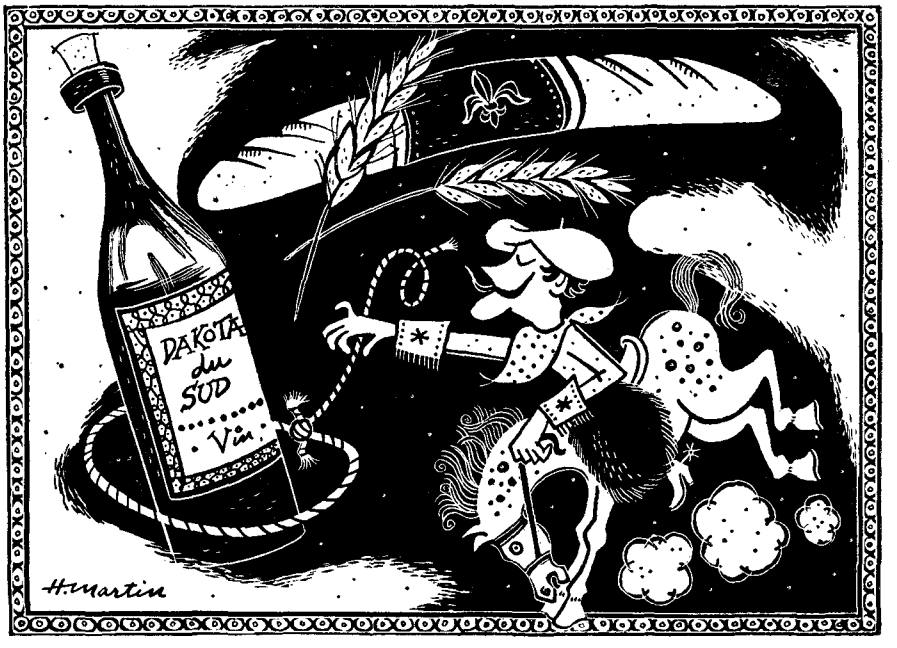
BARGAIN AT THE DELTA



ONE hundred and fifty Easter Sundays ago Napoleon took a bath, and therein made a decision.

The diminutive dictator was having trouble in the New World. Three years before, in 1800, Spain had ceded the great sprawling territory of Louisiana, La Louissiane, to France, but it was a secret deal that was not openly admitted by the two powers for two years. When the transfer became a public fact, Napoleon assembled a massive force of 45,000 and put them aboard the greatest fleet ever to sail to the New World. If there was no trouble in Haiti the force would land in Louisiana and take more than mere formal possession of the vast expanse of land that stretched from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

But Toussaint L'Overture, the Haitian patriot, erupted in the West Indies and the French army went south to protect Napoleon's tropical empire. By December of 1802, General Victor Emmanuel LeClerc, commander of the force, brother-in-law of Napoleon, was dead in the field, and yellow-fever-carrying mosquitoes and Toussaint's revolutionaries had ravaged what was left of the French force.

New Orleans, at the base of the Mississippi, was guarded by fifty French soldiers, a protection so casual as to inspire ideas in the minds of the British. The city was a vital key to the American river boatmen who plied the Mississippi running along the western border of their nation. Much of the goods of the Western states was sold or transshipped at New Orleans, but these privileges were always subject to the whim of foreign powers. When Spain held Louisiana she had denied American boatmen the right to unload, sell, and transship at the Delta base. In French hands things boded no better, and if the English took over, the water route would be lost.

The Americans were determined to buy the city, and Robert Livingston was sent to Paris as Ambassador to make the deal. In January 1803 Congress confirmed James Monroe as a special envoy to help Livingston, and with instructions from President Jefferson he left for Paris.

Almost as Monroe arrived, the word was passed along to the American envoys. Napoleon wanted to sell. He had reached the decision in his bathtub on Easter Sunday, 1803. The Louisiana territory was not defendable by him at this juncture. Moreover, he was contemplating a continental war with the British and he was short of funds. He not only wanted to sell New Orleans, but he offered to throw in all of Louisiana.

Livingston and Monroe were flabbergasted. They had been authorized to spend two million dollars and to buy a city, not an empire that

The Man Who is Tired of London

By THURMAN PRICE

"NO, SIR," said Dr. Johnson, when Boswell wondered if the "exquisite zest" he took in London might pale if it were his home, "*when a man is tired of London he is tired of life: for there is in London all that life can offer.*"

The opinion of one opinionated man, no doubt; but most Londoners still hold that opinion most firmly. And, oddly enough, so do a multitude of people whose birthplace and loyalties are leagues away from the ancient city which the Romans called *Londinium.*

FOR LONDON IS AN ODD, NOSTALGIC PLACE, a city of a thousand faces. From the small and cosy pubs where the autumn mist seeps up from the Embankment along the cobbled alleys, to the swish and swank of Park Lane or Berkeley Square, London caters to every mood and every season.

And it does not take long for this stubbornly-planted old place to grasp your imagination. Suddenly there'll come a moment when you realize that Dr. Johnson was absolutely right—this city's life is infinite.

AND THOUGH SHELLEY had the misfortune to think that "Hell is a city much like London," Masefield rebuts him with "London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare."

Most people, you'll find, agree with Masefield and Dr. Johnson; most people are on London's side.

Yet through much of London's history, a journey there meant long months of sea passage, or at least a liver-shaking, days-long coach ride. Nowadays, however, we can get there overnight from New York, not only in comfort, but at astonishingly low cost. You can fly Pan American's great roomy "Rainbow," for instance, at a Clipper* Tourist fare of only $275.

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stretched from the river bank to the edge of the Rockies. And the transatlantic cable was six decades away.

The next day Napoleon's ministers were back. He would sell all of Louisiana or none of it, they said. Monroe and Livingston, forced into an immediate and irrevocable decision, took the plunge and bought one-third of the present United States for $15 million. It came to roughly four cents an acre.

WHILE this would appear to be nothing short of grand larceny in the light of 150 years of reflection and progress, some of the Congressional seers of the day screamed that it was a frightful mistake. Senator Plumer of New Hampshire thought this new addition of territory would dilute the importance of the Eastern states, which would be forced to develop a sort of separate country. Senator James White of Delaware warned of "innumerable evils, and especially of one that I fear to ever look upon. . . . Our citizens will be removed to the immense distances of two or three thousand miles from the capital of the Union, where they will scarcely ever feel the rays of the Central Government." It was an opinion that sounded strangely like some modern objections to statehood for Hawaii. White carried it further. "They will become alienated," he said, "they will gradually begin to view us as strangers, they will form other commercial interests . . ." Then with something less than perspicacity he added, "Even supposing that this extent of territory was a desirable acquisition, fifteen millions of dollars was a most tremendous sum to give." Even a hundred years before that Governor of Louisiana Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who gave his name to the current fish-tailed symbol of American commercial arrival, had written home to France that "this whole continent is not worth having."

In an opinion that would doubtless be shared by a number of legislators now in legislative residence on Capitol Hill, Griswold of Connecticut scored the purchase by saying, "As you extend your limits you increase the difficulties arising from a want of that similarity of customs, habits, and manners so essential for its support." Washington's cloudy crystal ball has an ancient heritage.

Despite these strenuous objections, there were many in favor of the *coup* that had been realized by Monroe and Livingston in Paris. It was somewhat heady for a nation only twenty-five years old to double its size in a single bloodless stroke. Jefferson sent the treaties with France to the Senate on October 17, 1803, and they were ratified three days later. On December 20 of that year the province of Louisiana was formally transferred to the United States.

What had we bought? The chunk, most sources agree, included all or part of seventeen states. Napoleon had sold an area five times larger than his own nation. Had he been able to hold it for France we might today have an immense neighbor living under the tricolor west of the Mississippi and east of the Rockies. We might have had a Dakota du Nord and a Dakota du Sud. In the Southwest there might have been the Province of Nouvelle Mexique, and cowboys would be riding the Texas panhandle—that was in the deal, too—wearing berets. A favorite legend might have been called Le Voyageur d'Arkansas, and the same fateful switch would have made the favorite son of Kansas, L'Homme d'Abilene.

The wheat of the Midwest fields would have gone into long browned loaves, but some of the fields would inevitably have been turned to grape. Oklahoma could be talking about its *huile* wells in a Southern French drawl, Des Moines would have been assured of eternal proper pronunciation, and, who knows, Omaha might have emerged as the fashion capital of the world.

But Napoleon sold, and with the money accounted for he went to war with England. The United States was

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forced to float a bond issue, which was brought up, with magnificent irony, by a British bank which thereby supported Napoleon's war against its own country.

The war with the British did not distract the French from tossing a mammoth celebration when American troops took over from the French in the Place d'Armes in Nouvelle Orléans. Much of the drama of the purchase will be celebrated or re-created or re-enacted during 1953, the 150th anniversary of the bargain buy. Barges and flatboats of nineteenth-century style will skim down the river picking up twentieth-century cargo at ports along the way. They will be manned by Kentuckians decked out in red flannel shirts and coonskin caps. The boats will rendezvous at New Orleans, where the produce of the Purchase states will be displayed until fall, when they will be auctioned off. The auction funds will be used to build a memorial in France to symbolize the good will that exists between the people of La Louissiane and the old homeland.

St. Louis is basing its nineteenth annual National Folk Festival, April 8 to 11, on the anniversary. St. Paul and Minneapolis, which were in on the deal, too, have celebrated already. New Orlean's Spring Fiesta, April 5 to 18, will feature a visit to "Patios by Candlelight," public inspections of the Vieux Carré gardens with their hosts in costume. "A Night in Old New Orleans," a lively pageant of the Creole days, will be staged during the Fiesta and then restaged on April 30 in celebration of the actual signing of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty in Paris. A special exhibition of Louisiana Purchase relics will be opened, for reasons that escape me, by the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th, and immediately thereafter Dixieland jazz bands stationed at key points around Jackson Square will sound the downbeat for public dancing in the streets.

All this will be merely a windup, however, for a climax on December 20, commemorating the party given by the French when they turned over the deed for the territory to young Uncle Sam. President Eisenhower is expected to be on hand, and he has promised to invite French President Vincent Auriol to meet him on the Delta. The visit of the Presidents will culminate a two-week bust-up of costume balls, parades, pageants, and hootin' and hollerin'. But the city is used to it, what with the Mardi Gras coming around every year like an elongated New Year's Eve. New Orleans is a lively town, especially for the man who owns the Bromo Seltzer concession.

—Horace Sutton.

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A WISH GRANTED

THIS department remembers protesting vigorously some time ago the lack of good stories that told of boys and girls living and having adventures in other countries. No sooner had the protest gone to print than there appeared on our desk a bulky package of galleys. Straightway we were off on that dramatic, exciting journey through the Gobi Desert to the mountains of Inner Mongolia with Big Tiger and Christian—a strange country and two irresistible boy heroes.

Now that the spring books are coming in we find among them an exceptionally good translation from the German—the story of a family in postwar Berlin. It is a tragic setting, but there is not one really depressing moment in the story. Faith in one another, courage, initiative, humor bring to the saga of the Lechow family unfailing interest and a spirit that is almost gaiety. We find, too, a charming story about a little French ballet dancer in the Paris of today, and a new Françoise picture book about a little white goat. From Ireland, through Richard Bennett, come eight old Celtic folktales with his effective drawings. Doubtless other books as good are on the way. It is fun to make a wish and then sit back and watch it come true!

—MARY GOULD DAVIS.

THE ARK. By Margot Benary-Isbert. Translated by Clara Richard Winston. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 246 *pp.* $2.50.

This is a book that we have all been waiting for—the story of a family in a foreign country, of a family that had been completely disrupted by war and had won, through their faith in one another, a new security. It is all the more important because the country happens to be postwar Germany. We discover the Lechow family—mother, Margaret, Matthias, Joey, and Andrea—living in two rooms in West Berlin, settling down with a queer old landlady, happy in the crowded quarters because they are together with a roof over their heads. Mrs. Lechow has a positive genius for making a home out of practically nothing. Their father, a doctor, is a prisoner in Russia. Matthias is assigned by the Labor Office to cleaning up the rubble-strewn streets. Joey and Andrea go to school and Joey, in his free hours and accompanied by his equally enterprising little friend, Hans Ulrich, searches the ruined houses and basements for treasure and amazes everyone, including themselves, by finally finding it. Only Margaret, sensitive, deeply hurt by the violent death of her twin brother, is restless and uncertain. Then she finds Rowan Farm and meets its generous, energetic mistress, Mrs. Almut. A very real friendship develops between them as Margaret works on the farm tending the animals. Later Matthias joins her and becomes a successful market gardener. Together he and Margaret, with their musical friend, Dieter, build a little house out of an old railroad car and call it The Ark. Gradually they add to it until it houses the whole family. In the comparative peace of the country, surrounded by growing things and the birds and animals that Margaret tends so well, they settle down. There Dr. Lechow finds them when he finally gets back from Russia—a broken man but a man with something to hope for, to live for. There is no trace of sentimentality in this story but it does "pull at the heart-strings." It is the mother, really, who dominates it, with her courage, her humor, her tolerance, her quiet determination to keep the family together. We leave them reluctantly. We long to know more about them. Boys and girls who read this book will feel as close to Matthias and Joey, Margaret and Andrea as though they were next-door neighbors. It is an important book, one that should reach many, many young Americans.

—By Richard Bennett, from "Little Dermot."

LITTLE DERMOT AND THE THIRSTY STONE: and Other Irish Folk Tales. Written and illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: Coward-McCann. 92 *pp.* $2.50.

So many of the lively Celtic folk tales are now out of print. It is especially timely to welcome this collection written and illustrated by Richard Bennett. He remembers hearing some of the tales when he was "a very small boy in Ireland" recalling that "my grandmother laughed very loudly when she told this tale." The title story is a variant of the Legend of Knockmany and of the Brittany legend of Ivon Tortik. There are other variants, but as Mr. Bennett tells them they are pure Irish. The strong, humorous black-and-white drawings are exactly right for the stories. We especially admire the one of Little Dermot struggling to get out of the hole with the wee creature "dressed in a green costume the like of which Dermot had never seen" holding out the vine to help him. The pictures make it a very alluring book. Its chief value, though, will be to the storytellers who are missing books like "The Big Tree of Bunlahy."

BIQUETTE THE WHITE GOAT. By Françoise. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. No paging. $2.

This is another engaging picture book by the author-artist who created Jean Marie and her sheep and "Small-Trot." In this a little French girl, Mimi, is ill and the doctor recommends goat's milk. In a nearby village live Miss Sophie and her little white goat, Biquette. Miss Sophie decides that Biquette is destined to restore Mimi to perfect health, so she makes for Biquette a very chic red coat and sends her off. Now Biquette is a rather spoiled little goat. She has what she wants and she does what she wants to do. Mimi is completely well again. Everyone is happy. The color printing is particularly good, Biquette herself has great charm.

THE LITTLE BALLET DANCER. By Monica Sterling. Illustrations by Helen Stone. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 61 *pp.* $2.50.

Helen Stone's charming drawings, reproduced in sepia with a wash of

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pale pink and green, are so truly Parisian that anyone who knows Paris is instantly transported to that city. The story, too, is truly deeply French. It is the tale of little Jean Dupont, whose father was a porter in a railway station, whose mother was a good, efficient housewife who made a happy, comfortable home for her husband and for Jean. It was her godmother, however, who arranged for Jean to become one of the little "rats" trained at the Paris Opera to be ballet dancers. It was rather strenuous work for Jean to keep up with her training and with the school that taught the little dancers the things that one must learn in order to win the "Certificat d'Etudes." If one failed to win it, one could no longer be a member of the Opera Ballet. Jean won it, and we leave her a "big girl" at the school. Her father and mother and godmother are extremely proud of her. Someday she will be a *première danseuse*. Little girls who like tales about other little girls, at home or abroad, will surely like this story of Jean Dupont, and everyone in the family will enjoy the illustrations.

JOHN AND JUAN IN THE JUNGLE. By Ivan T. Sanderson. With twenty-five original paintings in full color by Miguel Covarrubias. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 64 *pp.* $3.

In order to give full value to the brilliant lithographs from the Covarrubias paintings this looks like a picture book. It is an adventure story set in the Central and South American jungles with two heroes—an American boy and an Indian boy from Nicaragua. Juan acts as a guide to John and his uncle, an engineer, but John develops very quickly a sort of "sixth sense" that makes him completely at home in the dense jungle forests. Each bird, beast, and insect that they come across is described by Ivan Sanderson, and the lithographs give a vivid picture of many of them. They make a short stay in Costa Rica and then go by helicopter to the mountains of Venezuela. The book tells a great deal about the country. With airplane travel what it is now, this should be an excellent guide to adventure there.

NICHOLAS AND THE WOOL-PACK. Written and illustrated by Cynthia Harnett. New York: Putnam's Sons. 181 *pp.* $2.50.

This story of fifteenth-century England has for its hero the son of a famous grower of wool who is betrothed at the age of fifteen to the daughter of an equally famous weaver. Cecily Bradshaw, when she appears in the story, turns out to be a spirited young

The end or the beginning for Karen?

At three, Karen is already weak and undernourished. Her barracks-like home in Salzburg, Austria, is damp and draughty. Her meals are meager—meat and butter almost unknown. New clothing and needed shoes are an unthinkable luxury. Her father, a very old man, is an auxiliary worker whose income is enough only for the vital necessities of a barren everyday existence.

Because of her weak condition, Karen cannot move too rapidly, and so she plays with a cardboard box that she calls her doll house. Her artistic fingers keep it neat and clean, as her vivid imagination weaves childhood fantasies. In a city famed for music and song, her future could be bright, but she *must* have more food to supplement her diet and nourish her frail body. Her shoes and clothes are tattered and outgrown—they must be replaced immediately.

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SR-5

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—By Walter Richard West, from "Tales of the Cheyennes."

person with a mind of her own. When two merchants from Lombardy come to the manor in the Cotswold country and threaten the integrity, even the livelihood, of Nicholas's father it is Nicholas, his good friend Hal, the shearer's son, and Cecily who expose them. Particularly good in background and atmosphere, this is what is sometimes called "a young novel"—an adventure story with a touch of romance.

THE PICTURE STORY OF SWEDEN. By Hestor O'Neill. Pictures by Ursula Koering. New York: David McKay. No paging. $2.50.

Like the earlier books in the series, this presents the cities and the countryside of Sweden on bold, black-and-white pictures with color background. The text is clear, short, and very informing. It includes a list of the Nobel Prize winners and a brief biography of Count Bernadotte.

TALES OF THE CHEYENNES. By Grace Jackson Penney. Illustrations by Walter Richard West. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 118 *pp.* $2.25.

These are the traditional tales handed down from one generation to another by the Cheyenne Indians. Some of them are sacred to the tribe, and some have a subtle humor. The group of stories about Wihio make him the little man who is easily fooled, found in so many of the very old folk tales.

The illustrations for this are especially interesting. They are black-and-white drawings, original in conception and effective in design.

THE FRUITS OF PHILANTHROPY

(*Continued from page* 14)

their boards of directors, the board of directors pontifically asserts that "the money in the treasury belongs to the shareholder and to give any of it away would be *ultra vires*" (Latin—and impressive—for beyond the corporation's legal powers). About twenty-three states have enabling acts passed by their legislatures which clearly authorize contributions to the general funds of colleges and universities. Essentially we have not been conditioned to give as generously as we can and as the situation warrants. We are most resourceful and intelligent in developing compensation plans for top management which often go beyond what the shareholder approves. May we not ask ourselves what would be the result if corporate management (and I am a part of this) would use its demonstrated resourcefulness, ingenuity, and ability to convince its boards of directors, its associates, and its shareholders of the wisdom of putting into practice a policy of giving up to the allowable 5 per cent of its income to philanthropies?

Now what are the arguments which would provide a sound basis for such a policy? Every shareholder is interested in the expansion of markets. It has been stated that the earning power and consequently the purchasing power of individuals is closely related to their level of education, always excepting the underpaid teacher, probably the most highly educated of all, who is the exception that proves the rule. Fifty per cent of those in the highest income bracket are college trained, over 40 per cent are high school trained, and only 8 per cent are grade school trained. The more highly educated an individual is, the greater is his earning power; consequently his purchasing power; and therefore the better customer he is for American business and its owners.

Furthermore, from where does business draw its best human material? Some great business successes have been achieved by men without any formal education, but these are the exceptional cases. The vast majority of the men and women who rise to the top are those who have had a good education, whose minds have been trained to think, who approach problems intelligently rather than on the basis of emotion or guesswork.

Finally, in what sort of climate does the shareholder's business prosper most? Education is one of the strongest bulwarks of a free and enlightened society in which private enterprise can flourish. Enlightenment is produced by education.

Many companies have organized foundations into which up to 5 per cent of their annual earnings may be paid and out of which contributions can be made. These foundations have the advantage of leveling out contributions, because in less profitable years the foundation can still keep up reasonably substantial contributions out of the funds which were accumulated but were not spent during the more prosperous years.

There are several other methods of supporting educational institutions. One is the "Indiana Plan," which has also been followed in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Oregon. It is based upon what might be called area support. A corporation gives a certain amount of money to a group of universities within the state. Unless the donor prefers to designate a particular institution, it is divided on some fair basis among all the institutions within the area.

I CAN envision that sometime there will be a central non-profit agency which will function nationally, or at least over a broad area of the country. To such a foundation smaller companies which would not be warranted in forming their own philanthropic foundation could give. They could earmark their own funds for any particular institution and receive full credit for having done so. The central foundation, however, would investigate for them which institutions should be supported, for what purpose, in which department, and could follow up and report back to the donor from time to time what the results of his grant have been. This would be somewhat like a National Community Chest for Education.

The support of institutions of learning is not a matter of philanthropy, but a responsibility of corporations and individuals. We are all too prone to talk about our rights as citizens. We do not regard seriously enough our responsibilities. All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities. If we want to perpetuate our democratic system, we must be willing to make sacrifices for it. Our experiment in freedom is still too young to be able to withstand the challenges of a hostile and an envious world without all the support we can give it.

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AMERICANA

(Continued from page 38)

versity Press, $15). For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Mays, a Richmond lawyer, searched for information on Pendleton, his associates, and the economy and society in which they lived. The result of that long research is richly rewarding.

Pendleton, an orphan, was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to Benjamin Robinson, clerk of Caroline County, who agreed to instruct him "in all things belonging to a Clerks office." From this humble beginning he climbed to a position at the very top of Virginia's notable pre-Revolutionary bar and later became the state's foremost jurist. Jefferson, who worked with him and Wythe in the revision of Virginia's statute laws, and who found him a formidable conservative antagonist, considered Pendleton "the ablest man in debate I have ever met with" and "one of the greatest men of our age."

Mr. Mays's biography personalizes the important historical events of the day. It shows Pendleton upholding local interests in conflict with the royal governor, resisting Jefferson's and Madison's bills to democratize Virginia society and to separate church and state, and answering the tempestuous oratory of Patrick Henry against ratification of the Constitution. Perhaps the most important new material offered is the full account of Speaker John Robinson's large loans from the public treasury to desperate F.F.V.'s facing bankruptcy. After a twenty-year search for the evidence on this long-clouded subject, Mr. Mays finally turned it up exactly one block from his office.

—J. Merton England.

DIXIE HOME FRONT: For decades before the Civil War J. D. B. DeBow and William Gregg ceaselessly warned their Southern compatriots that industrial resources in the South must be developed if the section were ever to become a self-sufficient nation. But their warnings were unheeded. Year after year the Southern people went their way, producing cotton and neglecting industrial development, until the bitter years 1861-1865 brought home to them the lessons they had failed to learn from DeBow and Gregg. It is this story of Southern hardship which Mary Elizabeth Massey depicts in her excellent book, **"Ersatz in the Confederacy"** (University of South Carolina Press, $5).

In the summer of 1861 shortages

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late summer

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by Lois Mulkearn and Edwin V. Pugh

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late summer

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early fall

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Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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appeared in all items, meat and coffee, matches and buttons, shoes and railway locomotives. At first these shortages were felt only as inconveniences. But soon the inconvenience developed into hardship and suffering until the civilian population, as well as the soldiery, was leading a primitive and precarious existence. Blockade and inadequate transportation were only two of the major causes. Speculation, hoarding, government impressment, an insufficient labor force, and destruction by fire and sword as the Union armies advanced into the Southland all contributed their share to the creation of a substandard economy.

Ingenious extemporizations were employed to provide substitutes for customary foods, clothing, and household articles that could no longer be imported. Factories of a sort were set up in all sections to provide the deficiencies. But limited in size and output, unable to obtain proper equipment, or under contract to the Confederate or state governments, their products failed to relieve civilian wants.

Miss Massey has given an excellent account of civilian life in the Confederacy. She shows rather clearly that the Southern cause was lost on the home front, earlier and more decisively than on the field of battle.

—A. D. KIRWAN.

KEEPING PEACE IN THE SOUTHWEST: In **"The March of Empire"** (University of Kansas Press, $5), Averam B. Bender offers what the historian would call a solid piece of research. There are sixty-five pages of notes and bibliographical materials set in eight point type, and every statement is amply documented. Yet despite this vast academic impedimenta the book is a readable and provocative one dealing with the complex struggle of the white man against the Indians in the Southwest. For the most part the material relates to the affairs of the Department of the Interior and the War Department, and pays little or no attention to the extra-official activities which were also taking place.

Three things stand out in this story of official occupation of the West: there was a tremendous number of Indian treaties made between 1847 and 1860, and this put an enormous strain on the white man's integrity just to remember, let alone observe, all the various terms. The military was a fairly good arm of the American people, and the armed posts did much to stabilize travel on the western trails.

Army life on the plains was at times a dull activity. Soldiers were forced to create their own recreation—some of which worked to the detriment of law and peace in the region. They were victimized by the sharp and dishonest camp followers, and often were ground under the heel of demon rum. It is little wonder that there were border disturbances, yet exploitation of the West would have been far more rugged otherwise. Mr. Bender has included a fascinating chapter relating to the Mormons and the friction which they caused athwart the main trails westward.

—THOMAS D. CLARK.

LIGHT ON LONGSTREET, LEE LIEUTENANT: Was General James Longstreet surly and insubordinate toward Lee at Gettysburg? Was he slow in getting his corps into position and starting the attack on July 2? Did he fail adequately to support Pickett in his gallant charge? Was he a traitor to his people in the postwar years? These and other questions about this most controversial of Lee's lieutenants are analyzed and answered by Donald Bridgman Sanger and Thomas Robson Hay in their cooperative biography, **"James Longstreet"** (Louisiana State University Press, $6.50).

The first two-thirds of the book was written by the late Colonel Sanger, who traces Longstreet's career to Appomattox. According to Sanger, Longstreet was "superior to both Lee and Jackson in battle leadership and in an appreciation of tactical values, though he did not possess the strategic brilliance of either." Sanger shows rather convincingly that Longstreet could not have gotten his corps into position earlier than he did on July 2, but is critical of him for having assumed personal leadership of his troops in the attack. In doing so Longstreet "lost control of the battle as a whole." As for the inadequate support which Pickett got from A. P. Hill, that, says Sanger, was Lee's responsibility, who "was in a position to view the action and thus direct those movements which were not being undertaken as had been contemplated."

The tragedy of Longstreet's postwar career is treated objectively but sympathetically by Mr. Hay. He attributes Longstreet's questionable conduct as a Radical politician to the fact that in Louisiana he "had no Lee to guide him and to counsel with him. On his own Longstreet was never an effective force, either in peace or in war." Yet, according to Hay, Longstreet was basically honest himself. He simply was used by scheming and dishonest associates. It was the tragedy of his life that Longstreet tolerated and protected these men.

—A. D. K.

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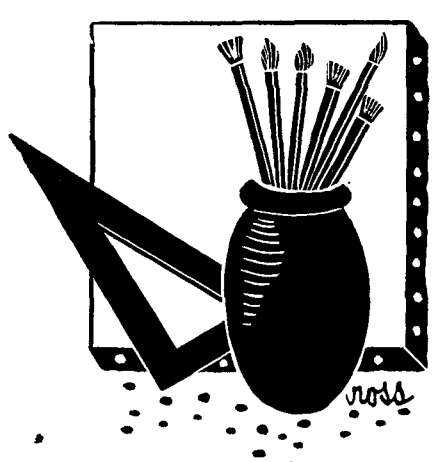
THE FINE ARTS

RESURRECTION OF A MUSEUM

THE Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York, once uncomfortably known as The Museum of Non-Objective Paintings, has opened an exhibition of selected works from its permanent collection. It is a fine exhibition, spaciously and sensitively installed by the Museum's new director, James Johnson Sweeney. The American art world owes Mr. Sweeney much, both for the discipline of his choices and for the taste and coherence he has brought to their presentation. The bloated frames of the old Museum have been removed; the pictures cleaned and hung at eye level instead of, as before, so absurdly low that only flies, alight on the carpets, can have seen them properly. The galleries are white, with uncrowded walls, giving an effect of serenity to which Museum visitors respond. In short, the paintings, to use the vernacular, never had it so good.

The works of art themselves are very good indeed. In the first gallery a cubist Picasso of the golden Céret period, Brancusi's "Adam and Eve," and Kandinsky's "Black Lines" (see illustration) set a standard of quality which, though understandably not maintained throughout the entire show, is not once betrayed. The Brancusi is, I think, the finest piece that master ever carved in wood. Executed in 1921, its totemic power is unforgettable. It rears inexorably from its integral, hewn base, a majestic reply on the part of civilized man to the greatest tribal sculptures of Africa. The art enthusiast who sees "Adam and Eve" and the Museum of Modern Art's marble fish of 1930 will know the extremes of Brancusi's talent: headlong vigor and almost incredible finesse. Aged now and living alone in Paris amid the work of a prolific lifetime, Brancusi is a giant of twentieth-century art. Every so often museum officials try to persuade him to hold a large retrospective exhibition. He replies that he has no time to spare from his sculpture. And adds with pleased scorn: "Imaginez-vous. L'autre jour une jeune vièrge américaine m'a demandé des photos de mes oeuvres. Elle voulait préparer un livre. Un livre! Et écrit par une toute petite vièrge. Mon Dieu!"

Kandinsky's "Black Lines," hanging near the Brancusi, was painted in 1913 and marks a qualitative climax to his early style in which recognizable subject matter was increasingly abandoned in favor of abstract tonal improvisation. One wonders whether in renouncing the contours of surface reality Kandinsky felt the kind of anguish Monet had expressed many years before: "I have taken up again some things which are impossible to do; clear water with grass waving at the bottom. It is wonderful to look at, but to try to paint it is enough to make one insane." At any rate, in Kandinsky's pre-World War I compositions, the water lilies of Monet's late, semi-abstract "Nymphéas" series sank out of sight. The way was open for a kind of abstraction even more extreme than that proposed by the cubists—a free-wheeling manipulation of color and line, with the gears of the tangible world unmeshed. Kandinsky himself continued for years to be a central force in what we now describe as "abstract expressionism," to distinguish it from the more architectural works of the cubists and their followers. But gradually, I think, his very strong pedagogical instincts tended to overcome the emotional spontaneity of his earlier works. But not invariably. The Guggenheim Museum's "No. 241" of



1921 is an impressive picture; the "No. 653," painted as late as 1938, is not to be lightly dismissed. Still, by comparison with Miró, say, there is a disturbing dryness about most of Kandinsky's later pictures, as if he were preaching an admirable sermon —by rote.

The doctrinaire aspect of Kandinsky's art serves to point up by comparison the liveliness of even the most formal inventions of his Dutch contemporary, Piet Mondrian. On several occasions in this column, I have tried to point out that what is inimitable in Mondrian's works is not so much his definitions of plastic order as his metaphysical intensity. I am not underestimating the originality of the extensive system of asymmetric balance that Mondrian proposed; it is a system that has rocked the foundations of contemporary design. But walking through the Guggenheim Museum one is aware as never before of an incandescence underlying his pictures, so that one wonders why Mondrian more appropriately than Kandinsky might not have written the famous book called "The Art of Spiritual Harmony." Three of the four Mondrians at the Guggenheim are pre-1920, which might explain in part their less rigid appeal. Yet in remembering later, more austere works, the same impression of devout, poetic personality is felt. If, as Gertrude Stein once claimed, the first thing to be decided about a given painter is whether he was saint or hysteric, the decision in Mondrian's case is easy. He was indubitably the real thing.

THERE are three Juan Gris paintings in the Guggenheim exhibition. The finest of them is, perhaps, the "Fruit Bowl on Checkered Cloth" of 1917, but all three support Gris' still-ascending fame. And there are four Paul Klees, every one of which I seem to have checked in the catalogue as absolutely first-rate. But then, maybe those who, like myself, consider Klee as "the great little master of our time" (I forget whose phrase that is) should give up trying to check our preferences in his work. He produced so many marvelous images and was so inexhaustibly inventive that only very rarely is a picture of his without interest. The Klees at the Guggenheim reveal him at his best. One of them, the "Contact of Two Musicians," is a stunning example of his beguilingly unorthodox technique. It is described in the catalogue as "Plaster, watercolor, and ink on gauze mounted on paper." Maybe that's the whole story; maybe not. The point is that Klee could coax visual excitement out of the trivia of medium—a wayward thread of gauze, for example, or a crooked edge of plaster. Everything counts in his paintings, and even those physical features which appear unforeseen are the result of a deft conspiracy with accident.

On the way to the galleries where the Klees hang (together with some fine Seurat drawings), one passes

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three pictures by Franz Marc, whose death in World War I robbed German expressionism of one of its leading figures. The pictures seem relatively tame now, and it is hard to remember that Marc's liberties with color once caused so great a rumpus. The red cow in Marc's "Bos Orbis Mundi" today can graze peacefully with the rose horse in Delacroix' "Justice of Trajan," the cause in its time of a comparable scandal. But "Bos Orbis Mundi" at the Guggenheim is still a good picture. And Modigliani's "Nude" of 1917, in an adjoining gallery, is a great one, its color exceptionally rich and subtle. Poor Modigliani! The price now asked for a single painting such as this would have kept him in food and drink for life. But that is an old and apparently irremediable story.

The Guggenheim exhibition including four Chagalls, all of them fine and two of them—"Paris Through the Window" and "The Green Violinist"—among his very best. For a long time in this country Chagall's importance was obscured by the too frequent appearance here of smallish, late, and overwhimsical works. Today, however, a number of his major canvases are on public view in New York. They, together with his remarkable prints and illustrations, have restored him to his proper, high place.

Chagall is an extremely individual master whose debt to his contemporaries is minor. But the Guggenheim collection also points up the validity of certain works, inspired by the cubist revolution, which might be described as "school pieces," though in a good rather than derogatory sense. I think in particular of Gleizes' huge "Harvest Threshing," of Metzinger's "Woman with Fan," and of the little "Cloud" by Lyonel Feininger, in which that excellent American painter successfully tempered cubist austerity with the nostalgic atmosphere of German romantics like Caspar David Friedrich. The "school pieces," if we may call them that in contradistinction to Chagall's idiosyncratic art, hang in the tough company of four cubist Picassos and retain their pride. Even so, the revelation of the show is the way in which Robert Delaunay pushed on so soon and authoritatively from cubism to the mosaiclike intricacy of "The Eiffel Tower" (1910) and "The City" (1911). Delaunay's Orphist works of 1911-13, composed of brilliant swirls of color that broke sharply with cubism's tonal reticence, are well known. I had never before seen the preceding "mosaic" pictures in fact or reproduction. They add greatly to Delaunay's stature.

—James Thrall Soby.

WRIGHT

(Continued from page 21)

tion, however, may initiate a process in which energy is organized and utilized with effects apparently greatly disproportionate to the initiating cause or even to apparent potentialities.

Communications may establish goals to be achieved which generate means for their achievement. Thus the effect (the means used) precedes the cause (the goal to be achieved). Furthermore, a system of communication can give continuous information on the success of the means used in the process of utilization. Each communication "feeds back" to improve the means, under continuous guidance of the goal.

Mr. Wiener has developed the mathematics of communication systems under the title "Cybernetics." His colleague at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Karl Deutsch, has displayed much ingenuity in developing these conceptions in the field of social and political organization, classifying the guidance of action in a manner somewhat resembling that proposed by Talcott Parsons. Alex Banelas, at the same institution, has investigated the relative efficiency of different communication patterns. Nicholas Rashevsky, at the University of Chicago, and his colleague Anatol Rapoport have utilized their methods of "mathematical biology" to elaborate the conditions of communication. While many other studies have been made in the field of "communication," which as a developing discipline embraces the analysis of propaganda, of media, and of audiences, it appears that the investigations of the communication process itself, are most fundamental and most likely to be enduring.

John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern have applied the conception of a game to all situations of conflict or competition in which action is rationally guided by a goal but in which many relevant conditions are unknown. Ruth Benedict has applied the wisdom acquired from the study of different primitive peoples to the analysis of modern nations. F. S. C. Northrop has sought by the analysis of art forms and ideologies to identify the basic differences of contemporary civilizations. Arnold J. Toynbee has attempted to face the consequences of the confrontation of divergent civilizations by the study of history. Hersch Lauterpacht has shown how human values may be reintegrated into an international law which has subordinated man to the sovereign state. These studies illustrate the possibility of significant applications of mathematical, anthropological, philosophical, and juristic methods to the long-run political problems with which man is faced.

The research I have here described, and other for which I do not have space here, may lead to an understanding of human nature, of human needs, of human potentialities, and of social processes which, if it became widespread, would induce greater self-control and the avoidance of methods of inter-group and international relations which are mutually suicidal. Such understanding may also strengthen organizations of general social control and systems of law so that behavior of the few, insufficiently aware of their self-interest in exercising self-control, may be compelled to conform. Finally they may so alter man's values and concepts as to change the fundamental conditions of national and international politics. These studies may not seem to lie directly in the fields of international law or international politics, but it is believed that they are fundamental to both of those subjects and are more likely to influence thought in the next generation than the more traditional types of international studies.

Books which illustrate the trends in international law and politics discussed by Professor Wright are listed below:

A DYNAMIC THEORY OF PERSONALITY. By Kurt Lewin. Translated by Karl E. Zener and Donald K. Adams. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. $4.50.

TOWARD A GENERAL THEORY OF ACTION. Edited by Talcott Parsons and Edward A. Shils. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $7.50.

THE MEASUREMENT OF ATTITUDE. By L. L. Thurstone and E. J. Chave. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

THE WORLD COMMUNITY. By Quincy Wright. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $5.

THE WORLD REVOLUTION OF OUR TIME. By Harold D. Lasswell. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. $1.25.

SYMBOLS OF INTERNATIONALISM. By Ithiel deSola Pool and others. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. $1.25.

THE LONELY CROWD. By David Riesman. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $4.

SCIENCE AND SANITY. By Alfred Korzybski. Lancaster, Pa.: Science Press. $4.50.

CYBERNETICS. By Norbert Wiener. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.

THE POLICY SCIENCES. By Harold D. Lasswell and Daniel Lerner. Stanford, Calif.: University of Stanford Press. $7.50.

MATHEMATICAL BIOLOGY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. By Nicolas Rashevsky. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $5.

SOCIAL CHOICE AND INSTITUTIONAL VALUES. By Kenneth Arrow. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.

THEORY OF GAMES. By John Von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $10.

CHRYSANTHEMUM AND SWORD. By Ruth Benedict. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.75.

THE MEETING OF EAST AND WEST. By F. S. C. Northrop. New York: The Macmillan Co. $7.50.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. By Arnold J. Toynbee. New York: Oxford University Press. 6 Vols., $42.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS. By Hersch Lauterpacht. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. $8.50.

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FRANKEL

(Continued from page 23)

of different cultures, and to construct some larger synthesis on the basis of which the nations of the world might come together in mutual understanding. It must be said, however, that such attempts as Professor F. S. C. Northrop's "The Meeting of East and West" are a long way from having satisfied most philosophers as to either their sociological accuracy or their philosophical soundness.

BUT alongside these efforts to find some all-inclusive philosophic system to serve as a basis for social conservation or reconstruction, there has been a less ambitious, but, I think, firmer program. Thucydides remarked long ago, in commenting on the revolution at Corcyra, that one of the first signs of social disintegration is that old words lose old meanings. The years since the war have seen an attempt in American philosophy to reestablish communication and to recover intellectual standards by means of the piecemeal examination and clarification of language, and by the sober reassessment of our intellectual norms in the light of the methods by which our most reliable knowledge has been attained.

It is a program which aims to help men to be clear about what they mean, and to reveal how much has been lost by seeking intellectual will-o'-the-wisps. It proposes probability as a sounder guide to life than specious claims to absolute certainty. And it rests on the conviction that language improperly used is a disease, but properly used can be man's most potent weapon for organizing his experience.

This analytic type of philosophy, or "logical empiricism," is continuous with a distinct tradition in American pragmatism which goes back to Charles Peirce's essay "How to Make Our Ideas Clear." But it has been reinforced by a variety of European, and particularly British, ideas, emanating from the Cambridge school of analysts, led by Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein, from the so-called "Vienna Circle," led by Moritz Schlick and Rudolf Carnap, and from the Berlin school of "Scientific Empiricism," whose chief spokesman is Hans Reichenbach. The principal figures in this movement have almost all emigrated to this country, where they are now established among the leaders of American philosophy.

It cannot be said that those who are now practising analytic philosophy have the larger human import of what they are doing clearly, or at any rate steadily, in mind. For one thing, most of them have a background in the natural sciences, and a predominant interest in purely logical and methodological issues. For another thing, they are professionals interested in finding answers to technical problems, without regard to the social utility of what they are doing —and this is as it should be.

Nevertheless, there has been, especially under the influence of recent British philosophy, a growing interest in applying analytic techniques to ordinary language and to unspecialized problems. And there are increasing signs that the social orientation which has been a dominant characteristic of American philosophy is beginning to have its effects on logical empiricism as well. Certainly it has inherited, to a very great degree, the functions which pragmatism once served on the American philosophic scene. Like pragmatism, its exponents are by no means in the majority among professors of philosophy. But it is largely through their stimulation or provocations that those who hold more traditional points of view have been forced to refine their positions and to state them with a precision and force which they might not otherwise have found necessary.

The fundamental tool of logical empiricism is the so-called "verifiability theory of meaning." Roughly, this theory holds that a statement is factually meaningful if it is in principle verifiable or capable of empirical test. This means that the assertion of this statement must imply some observable difference as compared with the denial of it. This criterion and other correlative techniques have been employed to pin philosophy down and make it "talk sense," to clarify a host of classic problems, and to exhibit the fact that many of these problems rest upon confusions between types of discourse, and upon a systematic vagueness in specifying the kind of evidence to which philosophic and other sorts of statement are relative. Furthermore, an increasing awareness of the difficulties of giving some absolutely precise and unambiguous general formulation of this theory of meaning has helped to shake analytic philosophy loose from a youthful patness and inflexibility which was one of its most irritating faults; and there has, in general, been a steady enlargement of the scope and nature of the problems with which the analytic philosopher is prepared to deal seriously.

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the war has been occasioned by the logical empiricist approach to ethics. Professor Charles Stevenson's "Ethics and Language," for example, argues that a fundamental distinction has to be made between disagreements over facts and disagreements in attitude —the latter being distinctively characteristic of ethical arguments. The first kind, plainly, is resolvable by appeal to factual evidence; the second kind is not. Factual considerations, to be sure, frequently have a psychological effect upon attitudes; but, unless there is initial agreement on some value, all the factual considerations in the world are logically insufficient to compel agreement. To put this in an old-fashioned way, conclusions containing ethical terms such as "ought" or "good" cannot be derived from premises, such as purely factual statements, which contain no such terms.

Professor Stevenson's position has been widely regarded as "skeptical," and it has provoked an elaborate and subtle argument on behalf of the continuity of factual and moral judgments, "An Analysis of Knowledge and Valuation," by one of the deans of American philosophy, Professor C. I. Lewis. I do not believe, however, that the logical empiricist theory of ethics is properly construed as "skeptical," even though it is undeniable that logical empiricists have frequently given the impression that there is no valid distinction between good and bad moral reasoning. What, in fact, the logical empiricist position effectively denies is only the absolutistic demand that a moral system be vindicated as a whole and beyond the possibility of further question. Its central point, as I see it, is that the only meaningful or responsible type of moral argument is argument about facts, and that such arguments yield a provisional and contingent justification of moral beliefs. This is "skepticism" only if we think that anything short of certainty is worthless.

THE logical empiricist approach to ethics has done a great deal to clear the air. Nevertheless, it seems probable that this theory of ethics has about run its course. It has been stated in an unnecessarily misleading way; and the hypothesis of an independent "emotive meaning" inherent in ethical terms has come to look increasingly dubious in view of the more or less obvious consideration that it is difficult to see how a word can have emotive impact unless it also has a descriptive or referential component as well. Most of all, however, it is plain that "disagreements in attitude" are disagreements because they represent potential collisions in behavior; and such collisions ordinarily take place within specific and determinate institutional arrangements. If they are unresolvable, therefore, the problem is one of social reform. In short, logical empiricism, in raising only semantic and psychological considerations, has been operating from too narrow a base.

What is necessary, in other words, is the enlargement of the analytic study of morals into a social philosophy. There are a few signs that this has already begun. There is a growing interest, for example, in the analysis of decision-making as it is carried out in a variety of practical, institutional contexts—the law, politics, public administration, and the like. But the great question, I think, is whether there will also emerge a positive empirical social philosophy —a large and exciting image of a better society based upon a dispassionate study of available means and conditions. Such a philosophy would be more than social science, and more than the logical analysis of methods or concepts. It would be a statement of a concrete program for attaining certain objectives. Certainly, without such a statement of where we should like to go and how best to get there, it is difficult to see how liberal culture can survive its present troubles. The construction of such a philosophy, it seems to me, can be what is most exciting in American philosophy in the coming years.

American philosophy today is clearly in a transitional stage. The older philosophies have able and eloquent spokesmen, and they will continue to have a large and liberating influence in American education and society. But one cannot escape the impression that these philosophies are living largely on their inheritance. The younger philosophers, on the other hand, are only just beginning to have some firm conception of what they want to do in philosophy and how they want to do it. Nevertheless, something definite and promising is under way—or so, at any rate, it seems to me.

It is possible that American philosophy will dissipate its heritage and its energies in pedantry; it may turn the remarkable set of analytic tools which have been developed in recent years to trivial uses; it may even succumb to an attack of metaphysical nerves. But it seems not impossible that something very different will be the outcome. An interest in clarifying terms, a concern with specific problems instead of large systems, a growing humanism, a skepticism toward inherited dispensations, and a sobered but renewed insistence upon the possibility and meaningfulness of objectivity in society and morals, these are the marks of the new philosophic temper in America. What is re-emerging, in short, is a Socratic conception of philosophy.

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MALE COLLEGE SENIOR, Army veteran, 25, desires summer travel companion-secretary position. Science, psychology, philosophy, varied interests. Widely traveled, drives, types. Box N-766.

MOTHER WITH TWO DELIGHTFUL SONS, 8 and 5, will care for your children while you vacation. Happy summer for my sons valued above salary. Box N-765.

YOUNG PUBLISHED COMPOSER seeks professional lyricist collaborator for proposed show or commercial writing. Box N-764.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND FRENCH SPECIALIST, M.A., veteran, 32, wishes to contact parties to found school for need of industrious pupils. Box N-761.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL EXECUTIVE, 36, seeks related field, fact or fiction; 12 years metropolitan and medium dailies; A-1 copy editor (no butcher); hobby hagiography. Box N-760.

YOUNG MAN, 26, attractive, personable, liberal arts degree, has sight now, possibility of blindness in future, capable and desires work more detailed and interesting than basket weaving. Box N-756.

MALE GRADUATE STUDENT, 25, desires travel as tutor or companion. Midwestern university. Excellent references. Box N-755.

SOUTHERN LADY IN FORTIES, now employed, college education, seeks position as governess or companion. Excellent references. Box N-748.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE seeks inexpensive, furnished country place in New Hampshire. One year beginning July 1. Box N-745.

SECRETARY with art, medical, literary and translating experience (French, German), dependable, versatile, traveled, seeks position full or part time. No dictaphone. Box N-742.

EDITOR: Woman experienced in children's publications for religious house in eastern city. Pleasant working conditions, forward-looking policies. Theological seminary graduate with specialization in Christian education preferred. Write, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box N-747.

ENGLISH LADY WILL ENTERTAIN couple 10 days in England, week in London apartment over Coronation, 3 days at family ancestral home. All meals, theatre, society parties, sightseeing and car included in return for own round-trip air ticket. Box N-741.

MOOCHING FRIENDS appropriated so much of our wine vinegar salad dressing we've decided to bottle it. Excellent also for marinating meats. Each bottle prepared INDIVIDUALLY with loving care. $1 per pint postpaid. $1.25 west of Rockies. M. ROBBINS, 2014 Estes, Chicago 45, Illinois.

REASONABLY PRICED COTTAGE or home near NYC wanted by immigrant artist and two children under 10. Box N-736.

WRITER: Intimate knowledge of Greek Epic and Drama to draft modern parallel; material supplied. Box N-733.

PERSONABLE, young, professional man anxious to travel abroad as companion during summer months. Box N-732.

PERSONALS

EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER of well-known college preparatory school seeks summer tutoring position. Willing to travel. Best references. Write Box N-730.

REAL SPANISH BULLFIGHT POSTERS, mailed direct from Spain. For den, bar, recreation room decoration. Brilliant colors on heavy paper. Large 1¾x3½ feet display size. Two different, $2; four different, $3. Order through TOROS, P.O. Box 1204, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

THE NEW CORINTHIAN COVER is a 9x12 inch portfolio, thin, limp, lovely and very useful. It feels like a fine glove and is lined with a soft film of gold. $3. We will stamp your honoured name in gold leaf, or we will send one on approval without name. THE CORINTHIANS, KENILWORTH, ILLINOIS.

SPEAK FRENCH! Essential for travel, dining. Telephone MUrray Hill 5-4160 (NYC).

FURNISHED ROOM FOR BUSINESS GIRL, breakfast, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Box N-776.

EXECUTIVE PERSONAL SECRETARY—12 years excellent experience. Chemical-Medical, Patent Law, Engineering secretarial skills. FBI and AEC clearances. Young, attractive, refined. Desires top secretarial or administrative position—any field. $80. Box N-777.

OPERA

SOPRANO, COACH—voice, opera, song—MAXINE DORELLE presenting "Dorelle Opera Cameos," alternate Wednesday evenings: April 15, "Tosca"; April 29, "Lohengrin." Information at studio 1105, Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57 St., NYC. Circle 5-7945.

SHOP FOR SALE

BOOKSHOP WITH LIVING QUARTERS, neighborhood business location, catering to Menninger schools in psychiatry. $10,000 including stock. THE BOOKSHOP, 2265 West 10 St., Topeka, Kansas.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

CENTURY-OLD FARMHOUSE, 4½ acres. Four bedrooms, bath; living room, beamed ceiling, fireplace. Detached artist's studio. SLOMKA, New City, N. Y.

PROPERTY: WOODSTOCK, N. Y. Choice 1¾ acres. Prominent neighbors. Box N-775.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD HOUSE, center Edgartown. All improvements. New oil burner. Beautiful property. $22,000. Write E. C. COZZENS, Damariscotta, Maine.

FOR SALE: (1) In "Old Vermont Houses"; beautiful home, farm lands and buildings. Woods, stream, view. Asking $45,000. (2) Lovely Colonial Home, has character, Vermont village. Asking $42,000. (3) Near College, well-built, new, 6-room home with garage. Fine location. $30,000. COME! MRS. ARTHUR F. LANDON, Agent, Route 7, Brandon, Vermont.

NEWLY REMODELED 8-room house. Fine modern equipment, 2 acres, wonderful brook and waterfalls, virgin timber, garden plot. Walk to village, interesting community. $18,000. SCOTT WALKER, West Cornwall, Conn.

EASTERN SHORE VIRGINIA, beautiful waterfront property, 5 acres, lovely old house, fireplaces, modern conveniences, electricity, telephone, artesian well. Write for particulars. Box N-737.

PROFESSIONAL FAMILY, owning 2 fine old houses, will sell or rent one at sacrifice. Cape Cod. 8 lovely acres. Box N-735.

AT HISTORIC MARSHFIELD, MASS. Modernized, old, colonial house, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage. Beautifully landscaped acre of land. Ocean view, near beach. J. M. Lindley, 52 Garden Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

COMPACT, SMALL CONNECTICUT ESTATE. Ideal for New York commuting. Express trains from Norwalk or Darien. Superb entertainment facilities. 35-foot pine-paneled living room. 4 bedrooms plus maid's room. Separate small studio facilities for artist or writer. Camping cottage in woods. 7 acres. Large grape arbor. Fruit trees. Numberless dogwoods, etc. Tennis court with extra deep backcourts. Attractively priced for quick sale at $49,500. Box N-646.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Summer Rental

PENNSYLVANIA POCONOS: Dream house for small family, on a hill, with a view, woods, brook, pool, neighbors. 3 bedrooms, compact, modern, all conveniences, Steinway Grand, deliveries, heated. Long season, $800. 85 miles from NYC or Philadelphia. Write Box N-774 or telephone RHinelander 4-4720 (NYC) weekdays.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y. Whole or part of charming 6-room cottage, 2 baths. Suitable business. Walking distance shopping. Adjacent playhouse. Telephone WAtkins 9-3934 (NYC).

FURNISHED HOUSE in Vermont village. June through September, $100 monthly. Minimum 2 months. Box N-751.

FURNISHED COTTAGE near LAKE MICHIGAN. Golf and horseback available. Suitable for 1 or 2. Lila Hainer, Route 3, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

FURNISHED, modern, 8-room farmhouse on north shore Lake Charlevoix. 4 bedrooms, 3 baths. Suitable for family or artist group. 4 months, $600. Per month, $200. Write Dorothy Dart, Charlevoix, Michigan.

CHARMING SUMMER COTTAGE on large private lake at Windham, N. Y. 3 hours NYC. 2 bedrooms, bath, gas, electricity, hot water, fireplace, garage, swimming and boating. Season $800. Conklin, 120 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

SOUTH SHORE—NEAR BOSTON. Distinctive studio apartment, 30x26 feet. Modern and fully equipped. Private entrance and screened terrace on pond's edge. Ocean swimming nearby. From June 1. Box N-750.

TRAVEL

"AMERICAN HISTORY ORIGINS," Travel Course on Wheels, 3 hours college credit, June 29 - July 10. ARNOLD TOURS, 234 Clarendon, Boston, Mass.

FLY TO EUROPE FOR MUSIC AND ART, July 25-August 29. Combine cheap travel and luxury entertainment. $1,047 pays all, including major music festival performances. College credit optional. FONTANA TRAVEL SERVICE, 21 Northampton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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WILDERNESS TRAIL TRIPS, hiking and riding. Havasu Canyon, Gem of Grand Canyon; 3, 6 and 8 days, April into June, from $50. JOHN MUIR TRAIL, California Sierra Nevada, July into September. Minimum 7 days, from $60. Write WAMPLER TRAIL TRIPS, 1940 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, California.

CHARMING DARTMOOR 15th CENTURY INN, haunt of writers, small, good center for Devon and Cornwall. Excellent food. Write Mrs. Cobb, Easton Court Hotel, Chagford, Devon, England.

MERRIEBROOK, Poughquag, N. Y. Tempting meals. Quiet. Adults only. North Clove 2421.

SOUTHWIND, Woodbourne, N. Y. Informal resort, adults only, private lake, tennis, record library.

SUGARING TIME AT BLUEBERRY HILL! Lucullan food. Pussywillows. Nothing whatever to do. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

LIKE THE COUNTRY? Come to Graymont, a Colonial farmhouse. Good food. R. D. 2, Middlebury, Vt.

GREEN SHADOWS. Old Lyme, Conn. Quiet informal country life; good food, comfortable beds.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills, Trout stream. Casual, intimate; luscious food. Swimming, riding, golf nearby—country auctions—summer theatre—Tanglewood Festival. LEWIS & MARY FISHER, Bantam, Connecticut.

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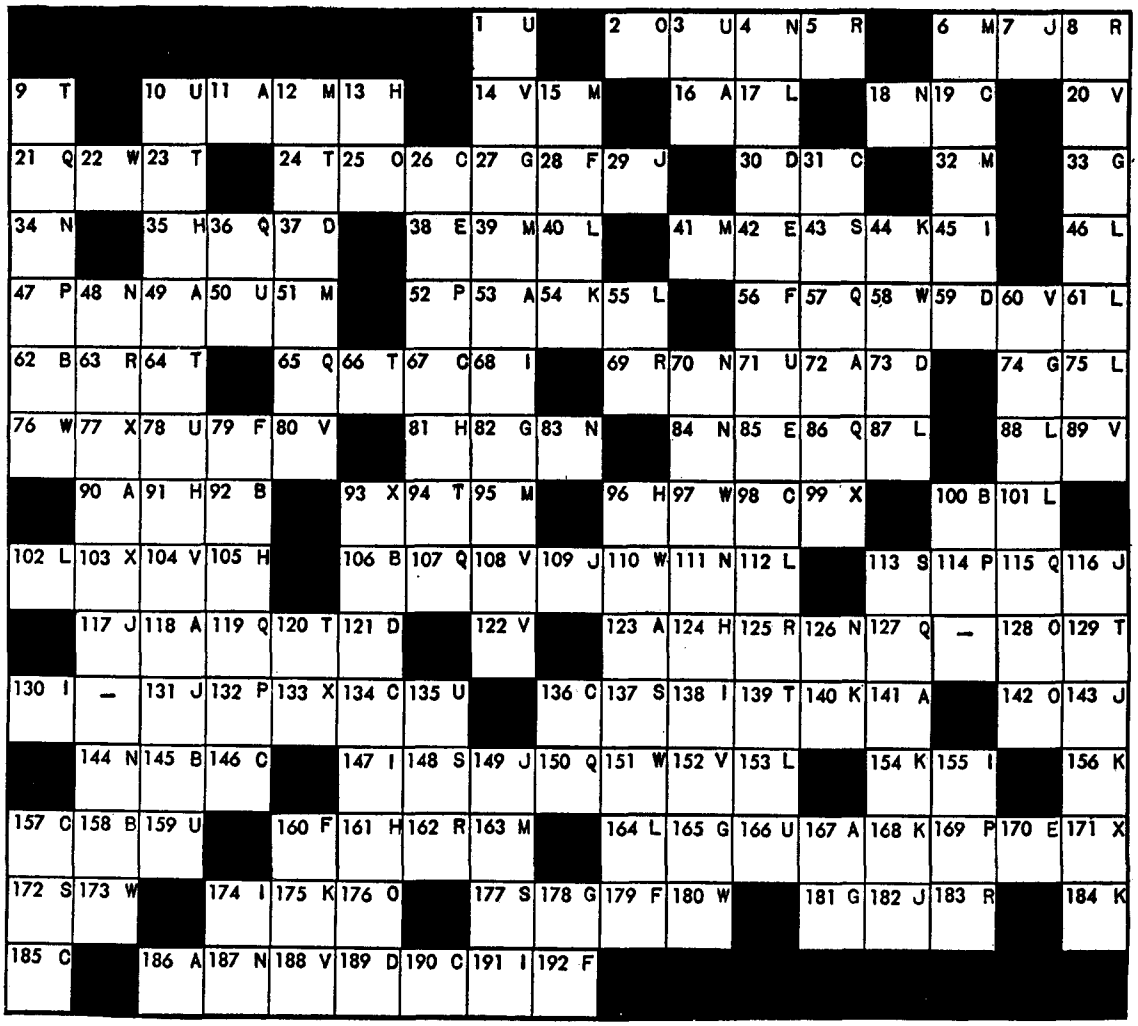
KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 993

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. "Poor little lamb" that gets lost in Connecticut.	90 11 16 123 186 141 72 167 49 53 / 118
B. To cause to move with celerity.	145 106 92 100 62 158
C. Wanting in aesthetic merit.	190 26 146 31 185 19 98 134 157 136 / 67
D. Husbandry.	73 189 121 30 59 37
E. Greek letter used as a numeral for 10.	170 42 38 85
F. Familiar colloq. contraction implying lack of urgency.	192 79 28 56 179 160
G. Divinity.	27 165 33 82 178 181 74
H. Calefacient arrangement common in restaurants (2 wds.).	161 124 13 81 91 35 96 105
I. Shrillness of voice (medical term).	155 130 68 147 174 191 45 138
J. Relating to eleven o'clock.	182 143 29 116 149 109 131 117 7
K. Basis of old home remedy for sore throat (2 wds.).	140 54 184 168 44 156 175 154
L. Slogan in 1914 corres. to the "Heil Hitler" of World War II (3 wds.)	164 101 153 102 112 40 75 55 46 88 / 17 87 61

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
M. Contemporary English mathematician, with given names "Edmund Taylor."	41 39 32 15 163 12 6 51 95
N. Figuratively, the home; center of family life.	18 111 187 70 144 48 84 126 34 4 / 83
O. First word of name, capital of Ethiopia.	25 2 176 142 128
P. General appearance.	52 132 114 169 47
Q. Callowness.	57 115 86 21 65 36 107 150 119 127
R. A swimmer.	63 69 5 162 183 8 125
S. Home port of the three men who went to sea in a bowl (Mother Goose).	177 137 172 113 148 43
T. Collaborator with Bertrand Russell, 1910, on "Principia Mathematica."	9 24 129 64 94 66 120 139 23
U. U.S. Naval engineer for whom a "Hall" is named at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.	1 78 135 71 509 10 3 166 159
V. A very popular Puccini aria, which Mme. Jeritza used to sing lying flat on her tummy (3 wds.; Italian).	104 152 188 20 14 80 122 108 89 60
W. Exuberant.	76 58 151 97 173 22 110 180
X. Flinched.	77 93 171 103 133 99



DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words: if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line. . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop.

Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 56 of this issue.

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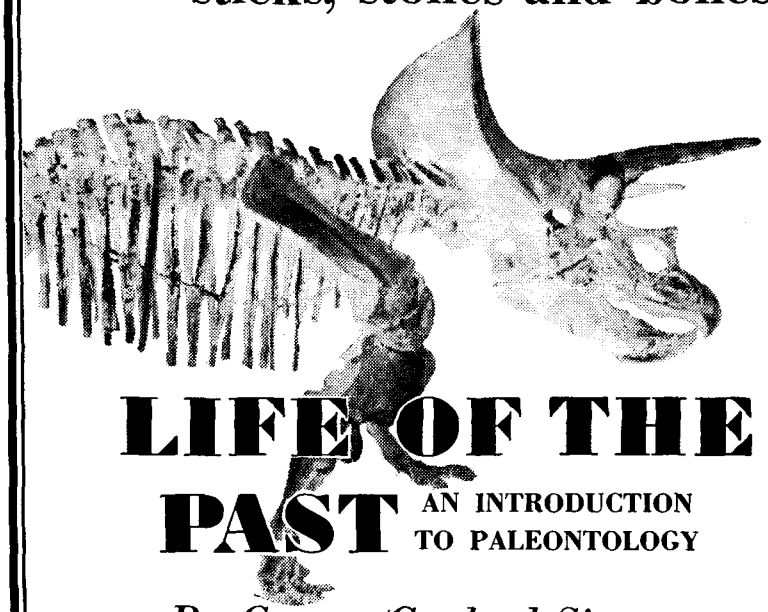
YALE

The fascinating life of our planet as written in its sticks, stones and bones



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